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„ 25th.—Samlesbury Hall.

„ 29th.—Cheadle Bulkeley Hall and Abney Hall.

June 19th.—Mossley for Bucton Castle.

July 6th.—Arley Hall and Great Budworth.

„ 15th.—Stockport.

„ 27th.—Trentham and Madeley.

Aug. 17th.—Browsholme and Waddington.

„ 24th.—Stonyhurst and Mytton.

Meetings for the Reading of Papers, Discussions, and Exhibition of Antiquities were held monthly during the winter session in the Chetham College, Manchester, and a Conversazione was held on December 11th at the Gentlemen's Concert Hall, Peter Street, Manchester.

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EARLY HISTORY OF PRESTBURY PARISH CHURCH AND MANOR, CHESHIRE.

BY FRANK RENAUD, M.D., F.S.A.

IT may be convenient to preface what follows touching the manor and parish church of Prestbury with a statement that, when the estate and advowson of the living came into possession of its present owners in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, all documents and writings relating to it, which had previously been stored up amongst the archives of Saint Werburg's Monastery, at Chester, were surrendered, and have since been carefully preserved. A large majority of these have hitherto escaped investigation, whilst only abbreviated extracts from a few have found their way into print. From out of these writings of a long byegone past it is possible to construct a consecutive and chronologically arranged narrative of events to which they refer, and by so doing cast additional light on this chapter of Cheshire county history.

That Prestbury was a Church centre in Anglo-Saxon days, subject to the jurisdiction of the ancient see of

Lichfield, goes without saying, the designation "Proestburg" being a sufficient title apart from architectural fragments yet remaining as additional evidence. Any further attempt to penetrate into this remote past would prove futile, in the absence of written testimony. Of its separate and independent existence at the date of the Norman invasion of England there can be as little question, otherwise the early Norman earls of Chester would not have been in a position to cede it to the then recently acquired monastery of St. Werburg, the circumstance of no mention of its existence having been made in the Doomsday Survey in no wise militating against this conclusion.

From this period its written history begins, and for the purposes of this communication is comprehended in thirty deeds and documents, preserved at the hall of Adlington, dating from the reign of Henry II. to that of Queen Elizabeth. The earliest charter in the collection embraces the gift, and is that of Hugh Cyvelioc, fifth earl of Chester, who succeeded his father Randle in 1153, and is as follows: "Hugh, earl of Chester, to his constable, steward, justice, barons, sheriffs, bailiffs, and all his lieges, as well clerical as lay, both French and English, as well present as future, greeting. You shall know that I have given, together with my body, to God and St. Werburg the church of Prestburg, its advowson, and all appurtenances, as freely and peacefully as any of my ancestors ever conferred any eleemosynary to the church of St. Werburg, reserving nothing for myself save prayers, God being my witness and all saints." The attesting witnesses were John, prior of Trentham, Canon Samson, Ralph Mainwaring, Ralph, son of Warim, Gilbert, son of Pincerna, and Robert, his brother. Then follows a note to say this charter was made in the

presence of Matilda, the earl's mother; Bertrad, his wife; and Randle, his heir.

When Randle Blundeville succeeded his father in the earldom, towards the latter end of the twelfth century, he confirmed all the gifts and grants of his predecessors, and that of Prestbury by a special charter, as follows: To all sons of Holy Mother Church, Randle, Earl of Chester, sends greetings. Let all men know that I have ratified the gift of Prestbury Church, with all its appurtenances, in free, pure, and perpetual eleemosynary which my father made to God and St. Werburg of Chester, and to the monks serving God therein, as this my charter witnesses, and in further confirmation whereof I have sealed it with my muniment seal (seal a wolf trottant). In witness whereof are the names following: Philip Orreby, Henry Aldithley, Walter and Robert Davitte, Thomas Plesset, and Thomas Pincerna.

For a further confirmation of their right of advowson the abbot and monks applied to Galfrid, bishop of Lichfield, their spiritual head, from whom they obtained a separate document, sealed with the episcopal seal, affirming that everything in the earl's charter had been done canonically—William, abbot of Leicester; James, prior of Coventry; Ralph, prior of Hykley; Philip (Orreby), justice of Chester, and Henry Aldithley being witnesses to the same.

The names of two signatories to this instrument—viz., those of Galfrid or Geoffrey, bishop of Lichfield, and of Philip Orreby—suffice for affixing the date 1208 to it, seeing that Geoffrey died in this year, and it was the first year in which Philip succeeded to the justiceship of Chester.

Intermediate between the death of Galfrid and his recorded successor, William de Cornhill in 1215, another

confirmation occurs made by Richard, who styles himself bishop, but whose name does not appear in the episcopal list, although the document is attested by Lichfield clericals.

William de Cornhill, who designates himself Bishop of Coventry and retained the episcopate till 1220, again confirmed the earl's charter, adding that the church was granted with its appurtenances for the furtherance of hospitality amongst other things, saving the vicar's stipend, which he fixed at ten marks yearly, and saving also episcopal rights.

Not sufficiently assured by these antecedent confirmations, the abbot and monks sought the intervention of Cardinal Peter de Leon, legate of the holy see in England, who in a yet more authoritative deed signified that the grant had been made canonically, and that the wrath of God and the holy Roman Church would fall on anyone who disputed its validity.

A final exemplification of grant was included in a lengthy inspeximus, made by Edward I. in the thirteenth year of his reign (1284), and sealed with the great seal of England, all of which buttressing and underpinning showed or seemed to show on how uncertain a foundation this lay grant had been erected in these early and unstable periods. All but the last of these preliminaries having been arranged satisfactorily, the usual accretions made to mother Church had a beginning, by means of which the rights and privileges of lay members in the community were either bartered away or alienated through money payments; and as these transactions have a bearing in relation to early landowners, whose names and status are not mentioned elsewhere, they cannot well be omitted.

In a deed *circa* 1250 William, the son of Robert

Pigot, lord of Butley, gave one acre of his lordship land to the lord abbot of St. Werburg, the monks, and their successors, in pure eleemosynary, together with lands in Butley, adjoining the river Bollin, between the abbot's land and Heyburches, for the good of his soul and the souls of his ancestors. The principal value of this donation consisted in its lying adjacent to the river Bollin, and being a freehold through which the ditch or fleam ran supplying the manorial mill. He also admitted that the village of Prestbury, the church, and advowson of the living was the property of the convent, adding that if either himself or any of his ancestors had ever claimed them he renounced them unconditionally. The witnesses to this deed were James Audley, justice of Chester; Sir Thomas Orreby, Benedict de Coudray, Robert Downes, Henry Bryan, Richard Orreby, Henry Birtles, and Adam Booth.

Enough of another much-mutilated deed, made between the years 1250 and 1256, as proved by names of witnesses, remains to show that this same William Pigot made further donations of land to the monastery of St. Werburg, with a like intent, wherein portions were included in the townships of Titherington and Mottram Andrew, with additions in Heyburches. The signatures of Walklen de Arden, G(eoffrey) de Bulkley, and William de —— Gouseworth, at that time bailiff of Macclesfield, are appended. Unfortunately the surname of William is wanting, as otherwise it would have added a missing link to the roll of bailiffs of the manor and forest.

Between the years 1228-40 Robert, son of William le Paker, granted to Abbot Walter Pinchbeck and the fraternity at Chester all the lands which his father had held of the church in Prestbury, in pure and perpetual alms. This deed is witnessed by Richard de Wibunbury,

Jordan de Worth; Robert, son of Jordan; John de Birchles, Robert Pigouth, Richard de Mottram, Robert de Hide, and Henry de Worth.

In the next deed, executed in the time of the same abbot, reference is made to four generations of the little-recorded family of Orme, as follows: "Know, &c., that I, Reginald, son of Richard, son of William, son of Orme, hold the quitclaim and sale valid which my father made to the Abbot Walter and convent of St. Werburg of his land in Prestbury, and for which he received twenty shillings." The signatories are William de Malpas, Richard de Wibunbury, Jordan de Worth, Roger de Downes, Richard de Mottram, and Robert his son, Jordan de Withington, Urian de Davenport, Roger de Aldredley, and William de Adlington (Adulvinton), this last being inferentially an unrecorded member of the family of Corona.

The name of Serlo of Prestbury next occurs in another deed, which can be dated between the years 1208-26, during the abbacy of Hugh Grille, in which he sold his land, arable and otherwise, to the monastery for seven marks, with consent of his heirs. He had a brother, named Brun, who was one of his witnesses, as were also Jordan de Worth, then the earl's bailiff; Urian Davenport, and John, his brother (omitted in Davenport pedigree). This little known name of Serlo occurs in a grant made by Hugh Lupus to Robert, son of Serlo, in connection with Calder Abbey, on whom the earl conferred such titles as were available to him for purposes of alienation.

From another deed it appears that the Christian name of Brun or Browne above named was Araway, as in it he says that Serlo, his brother, gave him two marks for land held under him, which he had sold. To this document

the names of Walter and Simon, chaplains; Simon de Booth, Gilbert Pigot, and Robert, his son; Michael, the dean or deacon; William de Mottrum, and William de Foxwist, "curia de Prestbury," are appended, amongst others.

Circa 1260, Richard Fallibrome sold a grange in Hurdsfield to Thomas Capenhurst, abbot of St. Werburg's, for eighteen shillings conditionally to a mass being said yearly on the morrow of St. Andrew's anniversary for the repose of the souls of Richard Fallibrome, his father; his mother, his ancestors and successors, in the church of Prestbury. The attesting witnesses to this deed were Thomas de Orreby, Robert del Downes, Benedict de Coudray, Adam de Wright, William Pigot, Richard de Hurdsfield, Walter de Hurdsfield; Hugh, vicar of Prestbury; Adam, the preacher; Thomas de Bolton, Richard de Coudre; Richard de Orreby, chamberlain of Chester, and Peter Davenport. Perhaps the most interesting feature of this document lies in the fact that in it is recorded the earliest mention of members of the family of Fallibrome, of Macclesfield, and of the Hurdsfields, of Hurdsfield, in the then near contiguity to Macclesfield, and now forming an integral part of the borough.

The first note of dissent from an absolute claim to tithes derivable by the rectors of Prestbury from the outlying chapelries was sounded by John Birchall, the then rector of Gawsworth in 1207, and had reference to certain lands which Henry Davenport had granted to the monastery for the joint benefit of Prestbury and Gawsworth Church during Birchall's incumbency. The rival claimants were heard before the archdeacon o Chester, in the chapter-house of the monastery, when it was decided that, with the assent of William, bishop

of Bath and Wells, of Sir Peter Arden, and others, that John Birchall, for his life, should enjoy the tithes derivable from these specified lands, paying to the monastery as an indemnity fifty shillings, but that after his death they should again revert to the monastery.

In the thirteenth year of the succeeding reign (1284) an inspeximus or exemplification of all grants to St. Werburg's monastery was made by Edward I., and sealed with his great seal in token of ratification. In this voluminous document the king confirms, in identical phraseology, the grants made by King John, of Weston in Derbyshire; of Hugh Cyvelioc, of Prestbury; of Randle Blundeville, of Whitchurch, and of Rhuddlan, with certain privileges in the forest of Englefield; of his father Henry III. of a weekly market and yearly fair at Weston; and of Robert, son of Jordan de Worth, of the vill and water mill of Chelford, together with the lordship and rent of Astle and Withington, and land formerly held by Jordan Bromley, called Longfordtrace, subject, nevertheless, to conditions as respects this last grant, which alone has any bearing on Prestbury, and is therefore given as follows:—

"To all the faithful in Christ by whom this charter shall be seen Robert, son of Jordan de Worth, wishes health. Know that I, for the health of my own soul and the souls of my ancestors and successors, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed as well for myself and heirs in perpetual quitclaim to God, the blessed virgin, and to the monastery of St. Werburg at Chester in pure and perpetual alms the entire vill of Chelford, its mill, and appurtenances, together with the lordship and rent of Astle and Withington, with all appurtenances within and without the said vills (or hamlets), as also a certain land called

Longfordstrace, with all its appurtenances, which Jordan de Bromley at one time held, together with my body to be buried in the said monastery whenever my death shall happen. To have and to hold by the said abbot and convent and their successors or assigns as freely and peaceably as I, Robert, or any of my feoffees at any time possessed the said lands, or could or should hold them in homages, reliefs, rents, custodies, escheats, villenagies, liberties, and free customs in waters, in ditches, in mills, meadows, pastures, fisheries, orchards, moors and marshes and rivulets, in roads and pathways, in wood, in plain, in meadows and pastures, and in all other easements and commodities in the said lands which I have any right and claim to hold either by myself or my heirs, nominations and eleemosynaries alone excepted: excepting always that the aforesaid abbot and convent and their successors shall find from out their number one capable chaplain for ever to discharge the offices of the dead (or to say masses), for the souls of myself, my predecessors, successors, and all faithful defunct persons, either in the chapel of Chelford, or, if thought more expedient, before the altar of St. Nicholas in the mother church of Prestbury, where the bones of my predecessors lie buried, every Sunday, and twice a week."

From the above date till the latter half of the fourteenth century nothing unusual appears to have disturbed the existing harmony, when, in the first year of the reign of Richard II., a disputation arose between John Shallcross, the rector of Taxal, which was an outlying chapelry, and the rectors of Prestbury, touching this ecclesiastic's right to bury his deceased parishioners in the churchyard of Taxal instead of in that at Prestbury village; in other words, the contention arose out of the vexed subject of mortuaries, which consisted in the

customary gifts and perquisites due to the officiating incumbent on these occasions, accompanied also with a fixed share of the tithes.

A chapter was accordingly held at Chester, at which Robert, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, presided. John de Gardes, a notary public, to attest proceedings, was in attendance, and the entire conclave of the monastery came together arrayed on one side, whilst John Shallcross pleaded his cause on the other. In the document the names and orders of the abbot and monks are set down, and comprehended twenty members of the fraternity in all, as follows: Thomas (de Newport) Abbot, Wendenham Grys, prior; William de Neston, sub-prior; Henry Frannceys, William de Aston, John Sankey, John de Stoke, John de Salghton, John de Redbourne, Richard de Leycester, Hugh de Normanton, William Bagart, Robert de Preston, Stephen de Asshe, Richard de Birkeby, Richard de Playlegh, John Forton, Thomas Colle, Walter de Littleshull, Alexander de Redesham, and Hugh de Ildeston, monks. The monastic party asserted their undisputed right to bury all defunct parishioners, and avail themselves of mortuary perquisites, as having existed time out of mind, and so ought to continue, and that John Shallcross had been illegally depriving them of the mortuaries, oblations, and obventions derivable from Taxal. On the other side, John Shallcross asserted that he had a full right to inter all his parishioners in his own churchyard, and appropriate to himself all perquisites. It was finally ordered that, with a view to terminate further strife and contention, the patron of Taxal consenting, the rector and his successors should have this privilege granted; but that, by way of indemnity, he and they should pay seven shillings annually to the monastery at Prestbury, and

three shillings by way of annates or first-fruits to the mother Church. It was furthermore agreed that if this stipulated annual contribution fell into arrears a penalty of £20 should follow, under pain of ecclesiastical censure, and that the costs of this inquiry should be borne by the rector.

Shortly following upon the above occurrence (and I am indebted to the public records for this information), Thomas Fitton granted to John Caton, parson of Gawsworth Church, and to John Gage, his chaplain, the manor of Gawsworth and advowson of the church in fee simple (*Twenty-ninth Report of Deputy Keeper*, p. 51). This charter was made in 1379, and three years subsequently the rector set up a claim not only to bury his deceased parishioners at Gawsworth, but also to appropriate to himself and successors all the profits derivable from mortuaries, which heretofore had been equally divided between the rectors of Gawsworth and the confraternity at Prestbury. It may be reasonably inferred that the compromise so recently come to in respect of Taxal, and the above-quoted charter of Thomas Fitton, had quickened a more than half-formed resolve on the part of John Caton to free himself from observances of a like character. On the other hand, the chartered corporation at Prestbury must have equally realised that they lived in an unquiet time, and that their emoluments were threatened with a further reduction.

Another appeal was, therefore, made to the parent monastery at Chester, and a chapter convened by authority of the same bishop, to determine the controversy, when, after a full hearing, another compromise was effected, and legally ratified in a lengthy instrument signed and sealed by the parties directly interested, and attested by John de Altcar, one of the notaries public

present at the hearing. Apart from the arguments adduced, as in the case of Taxal, the abbot and monks complained that the rector of Gawsworth, previously to submitting his claim to this tribunal, had put them to considerable expense by referring it first of all to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and to the Court of Arches. The conclusion finally arrived at was to the effect that in future all persons desirous of being buried at Gawsworth might be interred in that churchyard, but that such of them as wished to be buried at Prestbury should not be hindered; that mortuaries should be divisible as heretofore; that the consent of the lay patron should form part of the convention; that John Caton should be mulcted in costs; and that any breach of covenant should be visited with a penalty of £20. As a matter of fact, by these two conventions Taxal and Gawsworth were taken out of the parish of Prestbury.

In the reign of Henry V. (1418) the first notice occurs of a practice of farming out the tithes of Prestbury to lay impropriators, when Thomas Eardley, the then abbot, covenanted with Richard Pigot, of Butley, that he, conjointly with John Dunce (? Duncalf), chaplain, and Richard, son of John Pigot, should enjoy the rents and profits of the manor and church for a stipulated payment during a period of twenty years. For the accomplishment of this purpose he entered into a bond of £50 to suffer Richard Pigot, with a domestic chaplain, to farm out the manor and church, with all commodities and profits, for this space of twenty years. The indenture is drawn between the abbot on the one part and John Pigot and the chaplain and Richard Pigot on the other, Richard being designated son of John Pigot, a genealogical fact hitherto left doubtful in the descent of this family.

The first grant for a private oratory at Adlington was made to Sir Robert Legh and Isabella, his wife, in the reign of Richard II., dated 1398, as appears from the following extract from the Lichfield registers: "Domino Roberto de Legh mileti et Isabelle (Belgrave) uxori ejus" for celebration of divine service within their manor.

In the year 1446 (25th Henry VI.), William, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, granted another special licence for the erection of a private chapel or oratory at Adlington, in favour of Robert Legh and Isabella (Savage of Clifton) his wife, the privilege to continue for three years, conditionally to the services being performed by a private chaplain and conducted in a proper and orderly manner in their presence. This second notice of a private oratory having been provisionally granted would seem to have been renewed, and was made permanent fifty years later (13th Henry VII.) by another licence granted by John, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, which still continues in force.

After expiry of the first farm lease of the manor and church, another one was granted during the abbacy of John de Salghall, in 1448 (26th Henry VI.), to continue for thirty-nine years, to Robert Legh, of Adlington, coupled with Nicholas Bridde, the then vicar, at an annual rental of £100, to include such parts of Heyburches and Heywood as belonged to the monastery, and in addition to oblations, obventions, emoluments, and tithes, the prerogatives attached to majorities and minorities. A stipulated annual payment of ten shillings was to be rendered to John Pigot, of Butley, for such parts of Heyburches as were included in his manor. A clause was inserted to the effect that if needless waste and damage to the amount of forty shillings were done during the term, or if the lessee should die, there should be

power of re-entry. The lessees covenanted to maintain all buildings in good repair, as well as the chancel of the church, at their own charges, and likewise make themselves answerable for all ordinary expenses incident to the church services, the vicar's stipend alone excepted. They had also the duty imposed of finding a suitable chaplain to perform divine service at Poynton Chapel.

This last duty fell to the monastery when Prestbury Manor was not leased, and the costs were defrayed wholly or in part out of profits accruing from the manorial corn mill of Poynton.

Doubtless, the custom of uniting the clerical with the lay element in the making of these farm leases had for its object a safeguarding of the interests of the monastery, and carried with it working responsibilities. That it was so is made apparent from what follows, to wit, that within three years from the date of the completion of this lease, the vicar withdrew from the trust in consequence of divergent views having arisen on the subject of rents and payments. At length, and after this unsatisfactory state of things had lasted over twelve years, Abbot John Oldham cited both parties to appear before the justices of Chester, when the subjects in dispute were submitted to arbitration. A voluminously written award followed, drawn up in the year 1460, the sum and substance of which was to the effect that the vicar was absolved from responsibility by reason of the formal notice of relinquishment of trust previously given by him; that the Abbot Richard was non-suited in the action of debt; that Legh should pay up some arrears of rent; that both parties should deliver up their respective copies of lease, to be cancelled; that the annual rent should be increased; and that *John* Smyth should have his name coupled with that of Legh in a new lease for the

remainder of the term. On the expiry of this lease in 1511, and a receipt in full having been given to Thomas Legh by Abbot John Birchenshaw, several years elapsed before its renewal to George Legh, caused by a rival claim to farm the manor and tithes having been advanced by Sir John Stanley, who had married Margaret, daughter and heiress of the neighbouring family of Honford, whose interests were championed by the Bishop of Ely, whilst those of Legh were espoused with an equal persistency and better success by Cardinal Wolsey, the details of which have become matters of history from having been incorporated into Dr. Fiddes' *Life of the Cardinal*, into Lord Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.*, and from having been repeated elsewhere from these two sources.

This fresh lease for forty years was made in the 16th Henry VIII. (1524), between Thomas Hyphile, the *ad interim* abbot, and George Legh, and Ralph Green, rector of Church Lawton, at an annual rental of £100, for the due payment of which Sir Peter Dutton and Richard Grosvenor of Eaton were security in £50 each. In addition to all previous covenants, the lessees bound themselves to provide a priest to preach in Prestbury Church four times every year, and assist at the services in the lady chapel. This casual mention is the only evidence on record of a lady chapel having once formed part of the church fabric, and goes a long way towards accounting for the presence of a post-Reformation window at the east end of an otherwise much more early dated chancel.

The above lease though made nominally to endure forty years was cancelled in the 30th Henry VIII. in favour of John Broughton and Sir Urian Brereton, who became the farmers of the manor and church, and made

themselves responsible for all former covenants, yet freed from payment of tithes to the king and all other Parliamentary charges and obligations. To this deed the names of the entire conventual body are attached, twenty in number, inclusive of that of Abbot Thomas Marshall, and are as follows: Thomas Abbas, Richard Bryndley, John Gayton, John Randle, Nicholas Caffy, Robert Hawrden, Randle Cotgreyve, Thomas Butt, Richard Downe, Thomas Newton, James Johnson, John Huet, Ralph Fynchet, Thomas Radford, Richard Whythed, Hugh North, Richard Calder, Thomas Mawe, William Bennett, and John Gregson.

After the dissolution of the monastery, Henry VIII. founded the Cathedral Church of Chester, and granted to the dean and chapter, *inter alia*, the manor and church of Prestbury, which they in turn granted to Sir Richard Cotton, of Werblington, Hants, a younger brother of Sir George Cotton, grantee of Combermere, for ever. Sir Richard Cotton leased them to Sir Richard and Sir John Grosvenor, in trust for Thomas Legh during his long minority, they having previously purchased the reversionary lease made in favour of Sir Urian Brereton and John Broughton. In the 2nd Edward VI. Sir Thomas Grosvenor, executor of Sir Richard Grosvenor, conveyed Prestbury Manor and Church to Thomas Legh and Mary, his wife (daughter of Sir Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton), and their heirs, for sixty years, to begin at the expiry of that one made by the last abbot and convent. In the year following Thomas Legh died, when his widow became sole lessee, with contingent remainder to Thomas, the only issue of their marriage, in whose favour she relinquished all right and title during her second widowhood, as Lady Mary Egerton, in the 22nd and 23rd of Queen Elizabeth's

reign. But, side by side of these proceedings, a more tortuous course had been initiated by Dr. Henry Mann, the first dean of the capitular church of Chester, who in 1541 granted a lease to one Andrew Mann, yeoman, of Charrington, Cheshire, also to commence at the expiry of that made by Abbot Thomas, which he averred had been done with canonical assent, a statement barely coming within the compass of strict veracity, seeing that in the 2nd Elizabeth Richard and John Grosvenor brought the whole business before William Glazeor, vice-chamberlain of Chester, maintaining that Henry Mann, since deceased, had unlawfully conveyed the manor and church of Prestbury, and had sealed the deed with the chapter seal without the knowledge of the chapter. They, therefore, petitioned for a rescinding of this deed, when Andrew Mann averred that he had no knowledge of its contents, and Dr. Walle, the first prebendary, gave like testimony on oath. Legal proceedings followed, and in the 19th Elizabeth an information was exhibited in the Exchequer Court at Westminster against the feoffees of Sir Richard Cotton for intruding into the queen's lands, notwithstanding the fact that licence had been granted by Edward VI. (7th) to the dean and chapter to deliver up the same to Henry Cotton (see State Papers, domestic series). The matter having been referred to the lords of the Privy Council, the rents were ordered to be reserved, and that the chapter should take a fresh grant of them from the crown. The feoffees accordingly surrendered their lands to the queen, and in the twenty-second year of her reign her majesty caused two letters patent to be issued, in one of which Prestbury Manor and Church, together with other possessions formerly belonging to the monastery, were granted to Sir George Calveley, Geoge Cotton, Hugh Cholmely,

Henry Mainwaring, John Nuttall, and Richard Hurleston, the respective fee-farmers, and their heirs. In the other, suitable provision was made for the dean and chapter of the cathedral at Chester.

On the 1st of October, 1586, the survivors of the above-named parceners (Sir George Calveley having died in the interim) quit-claimed to Thomas Legh and his heirs, for divers good and substantial considerations, all their right, title, claim, and demand on the rectory, church, and manor of Prestbury, to enjoy the same as freely and amply as the abbot and monks of Saint Werburg had done in time past, save and except Chelford and Astle, which had been reserved in the letters patent, and which thenceforward became a separate parish.

TIM BOBBIN *VERSUS* JOHN WHITAKER.

BY HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.

NEARLY a century and a quarter has passed away since Whitaker published the *History of Manchester*, which was so severely criticised by John Collier.

The author and his critic, though both belong to the century which preceded the one now drawing to its close, are still numbered amongst the men of whom Lancashire has reason to be proud. Whitaker and Collier were both men of ability and genius, but in the one case there was added the highest culture which the University could give, whilst in the other a lifelong struggle to make both ends meet did much to repress and keep in the shade the nobler qualities of the man.

Collier, at the time the *History of Manchester* appeared, was sixty-three years old, Whitaker was only thirty-six, so that the village schoolmaster no doubt felt himself fully qualified to give his opinion on the various points introduced by Whitaker. Unfortunately, we have no means of knowing whether or not the two were personally acquainted, but probably they were not, and, although

one was rich and prosperous and the other the reverse, it is not unlikely that Collier, as the son of a clergyman, considered himself quite the social equal, if not the superior, of the son of the Manchester publican.

The father of John Whitaker was the landlord of the Black Swan, and in 1743 he was fined by the Court Leet for selling ale or beer in vessels both unsealed and short of measure; and in 1751 he was fined for refusing to serve as a juror. After these his name does not appear (or cannot be identified) in the records of the manor court.

The first volume of the *History of Manchester* appeared in 1771, and was severely handled by an anonymous writer in Prescott's *Manchester Journal.* This review attracted the notice of Tim Bobbin, who, having procured a copy of the volume, set to work to read, and having got about half way through the preface, came to the conclusion that the author was "so positive and dogmatical," that the remarks in the *Manchester Journal* were "but too short and lenient;" and he thereupon wrote what he called *Curious Remarks on the "History of Manchester."*

Collier at once admits that Whitaker was "capable of writing in a masterly and pleasing style," and that he "might even prove a solid antiquarian* and an honour to the town" in which he lived, if "a sort of pride mix'd with self sufficiency" did not "as in a whirlwind carry him beyond the clouds." He also strongly condemns his "affectedly-lofty and imperious style."

When Whitaker was recording facts, and giving to the world the results of search amongst such materials as were at that time available, Collier himself was too much

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*Collier always wrote antiquar*ian*.

of an antiquary not to acknowledge the value of such records, but what he did carp at was the highly imaginative theories which were brought out and treated as all but established facts on authorities which, if only doubtful then, have long ago been proved to be utterly untrustworthy. One of these Collier describes as the "dark and towering smoke of Ossian." The so-called poems of Ossian were first published by Macpherson in 1760, and of their authenticity Whitaker says "the whole body of the Highland Scots are living witnesses." To this Collier objects that if the Highlanders knew these poems to be genuine in 1760 "how happens it that the Highland and Scots historians and antiquarians did not know or so much as hear of the poems of Ossian before Macpherson was born? Is not (he adds) tradition better, more creditable, and clearer near the fountain head than further off?" The critique then quotes passages from a number of Scotch authors, as proof that no such person as Ossian ever lived.

The question as to the authenticity of these poems continued to be a contention amongst the learned for many years after Tim Bobbin's death, but the ultimate verdict was in favour of Collier, and thus very many of the "high towering novelties" of Whitaker have been swept away. Another of the author's pet authorities was Richard the Monk, of Cirencester, "with whose glow-worm tail," says Collier, "he lighted up the dark ages." About the genuineness of this author the historian of Manchester had no doubts, as he states that "all the embodied antiquarians of the fourteenth and three succeeding centuries could not have forged so learned a detail of Roman antiquities." Yet Collier was sharp enough to have strong doubts as to the authenticity of this itinerary, which modern research has proved to

have been a simple forgery, although Richard the Monk appears to have been a real person, the treatise attributed to him was compiled by Charles Julius Bertram, professor of English at Copenhagen. These two sources, Ossian and Richard the Monk, both being proved unworthy of trust, very much of Collier's criticism becomes at once justifiable and correct. Into the various details of this criticism it is not needful to enter, but a careful study of them show that in very many instances Tim Bobbin's plain common sense was strong enough to demolish a considerable number of what he called the learned doctor's "airy and enchanted castles." But what annoyed the Milnrow schoolmaster most was the dogmatic way in which Whitaker set forth his theories, which were often offered with no better proof than the dictum "it must be so." On this point Collier is very severe; and asserts that the following portraiture which Whitaker intended for Percival might more fitly be applied to himself: "He has a wild way of asserting without mentioning proofs; has a wilder of supposing without advancing reasons; he asserts without argument, and imagines without warrant.' Collier then adds, "I dare challenge anyone to produce a book of the same number of pages with our author's that contains more tautologies, more bombast sentences, and more prolix ridiculous phrases; that contains more assertions without proofs, suppositions without advancing reasons; castles, towns, and fortresses built on the airy foundations of fancy or mere mock antiquities proved by so futile an argument as simply it must be so." Collier did not profess to be an authority on Roman antiquities, but it is singular how often his doubts as to Whitaker's theories have proved to be well founded, as in the case of Condate, which the latter took to be Congleton; in fact, as might have been expected, nearly all his Roman

stations were wrong, and, as to his elaborate theories as to the early British settler in and around Manchester, modern research has done little or nothing to prove their correctness.

In criticising the *History of Manchester* Collier was ever on the lookout for points upon which he could hang a joke, and occasionally we find in his anxiety to be humorous he has been neglectful of facts, as when he calls Whitaker to task for making the beards of the Ancient Britons to grow only on the upper lips—here the would-be critic did not appear to know that a beard is not necessarily on the chin only. Again when he objects to the term plant being applied to fruit trees, and he writes, "Come up, old Sternhold, and sing us an old-fashion'd stanza in thy old-fashioned style, in a psalm singing tune, on these new-fashioned plants:—

> If these be plants, our tongue decrees
> Old men are infants young,
> And that small twigs are lofty trees,
> Which rooks do croak among."

The object of this paper is not to give any opinion on the merits or demerits of the Manchester historian's work, but simply to point out that Collier was fully justified in the somewhat severe criticism which he delivered on the subject, and that it is not a little to the credit of the humble schoolmaster that he should have so readily discovered the weak places in a work which no doubt at the time of its publication was considered a masterpiece of antiquarian literature. But Collier did not content himself with referring to errors of details or fanciful theories, but he boldly attacked the literary style of the learned divine, and, as a sample of this, he quotes the description of Manchester fifteen hundred years before Whitaker was born. He writes, "the words swim

thus: At a greater distance must have been the spreading circuit of the meadows, cornfields and pastures. The pastures enliven'd by the sweepings of the town, and the marl of the daub-holes must have put on a better covering of their own native grasses, and have been more gaily painted with their own native flowers. And the meadows must have been considerably enrich'd with the foreign trefoil, the one only artificial grass of the Romans at this period. The former must have been filled with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. Here and there must have appear'd little hovels among them in which some *ambacton* must have regularly watch'd with their attendant mastiffs for the nightly protection of both against the inroad of the wolf and the boar from the neighbouring woods. And the flocks and herds must have rang'd at this period all over the site of the present town, have nibbl'd upon the slope of the Market-street-lane and have grazed along the course of the Smithy-door; and the bleating of the one and the lowing of the other must have been loudly returned by the eddying ecchoes (his own orthography) of the surrounding woods." After quoting this Collier adds: "Here I'll leave the reader to measure Hercules by his foot: for if the reader be not sick—I am."

In the biographical notice of Whitaker in the Manchester School Register (Chetham Society, 69), by the late John Marland, it is stated that on the publication of the *History of Manchester* its author was greatly mortified that the only attack on his work was contained in the two pamphlets, of which Collier supplied the jokes and his neighbour Colonel Townley the learning.

There does not appear to be the slightest foundation for the latter statement, and if we may also here measure Hercules by his foot, and for that purpose take the only

two works which Townley published, viz., *A Journal kept in the Isle of Man* and *A Life of John Collier*, the conclusion is forced upon us he had neither the wit nor the learning which characterise Tim Bobbin's attack on Whitaker. Collier's opinion as to the supposed Roman road over Blackstone Edge has recently been frequently referred to. All that need now be said is that it is a very curious fact that Tim Bobbin, living within walking distance (as he did) of the road itself, should have so positively maintained that he could not "perceive the least vestige of a Roman road that went over any of the places" mentioned by Whitaker, and that there was "not the least probability that ever any British, Roman, or English road ever went that way."

The question may here be raised was the bit of straight road which the ordnance surveyors of 1851 called the old pack horse road, and which is now considered a genuine piece of Roman workmanship, in Collier's time visible, or was it covered over with vegetable growth? If it was then exposed Collier must have seen it, and even in his strong desire to prove that Whitaker was wrong, he was too honest to have ignored its existence. On the other hand is it possible that it was then used for some purpose which accounted for the curious centre stones, and which, at least to Collier's mind, made it clear that it was not of Roman origin?

Collier has not remained alone in his estimate of the value of the *History of Manchester*; the poet Southey refers in one of his works (*The Doctor*, 1-20) to "the utility of the auxiliaries must and have and been, which enabled Whitaker to write whole quartos of hypothetical history in the potential mood," and Whitaker's learned contemporary, Francis Douce, by his will dated 22nd August, 1830, left to the British Museum his "commented copies

of the blockhead Whitaker's *History of Manchester* and his *Cornish Churches*."

A careful study of Tim Bobbin's *Remarks on the "History of Manchester"* and *More Fruit from the same Pannier* will lead to the conclusion that at all events in this paper warfare Collier was master of the situation, and that on many important points more modern research has proved him to be right and Whitaker to be wrong.

EXPLORATION OF A SECOND MOUND NEAR STONYHURST.

BY THE REV. J. R. LUCK, S.J.

IN an account of the exploration of a tumulus near Stonyhurst, which was read before this Society, October 12th, 1894, I referred to another larger mound, which stands near it, and, having lately made some excavations in the latter, I venture to offer a short account of the result of the work, which, I may as well say at once, has not been what was hoped.

The mound stands in an alluvial plain, within a sharp bend of the Ribble. Its shape may be likened to half a pear, the larger end lying towards the east. The longer axis of the base measures one hundred and thirty feet; across the broadest part, one hundred and six feet; while the highest point rises twenty-five feet above the plain. It is covered with turf, and six ancient hawthorns grow on its sides. The shape of the mound does not readily specify it among the various classes of barrows; perhaps it most nearly approaches the form of the twin barrows of Wiltshire. Many legends find currency among the country people concerning it. According to one, a powerful chieftain, robed and seated in a chair, was

entombed within; another told of a casket of gold lying beneath; while a third relates that Oliver Cromwell, or at least some of his troopers were buried in it. However, the most generally received tradition is that the followers of Wada, slain in the battle between that rebellious chief and King Eardwulf, were buried here, while those slain of the king's army were buried in the other mound. The victims of the routed army being more numerous than those of the victorious, of course accounts for the greater size of this mound. Eighty years ago Dr. Whitaker made an attempt to explore this mound, and in his *History of Whalley* he wrote: "This tumulus is called the Loe Hill, and is nearly one hundred and twenty yards in circumference at the base, more conical than sepulchral tumuli usually are, but less so than Saxon keeps when entire. At a small distance are the remains of a large cairn of stones. In the summer of the year 1815 I obtained leave to dig into the Loe Hill, which appeared to be evidently artificial as no part of it was stratified. On the contrary, the whole, as far as the investigation proceeded, was made up of large water gravel, mixed with exceedingly tough marle, of which there is a bed by the river side. The labour and expense of moving such materials was found so great, that we were compelled to desist before we had arrived at the centre, so that unfortunately nothing was found. . . . As I have little doubt that Loe Hill is either the sepulchral tumulus, or at least a memorial, of Alric, I think it highly probable that this was a fortified post made use of in the engagement when he was slain." The dalesmen no longer commit the sin of tautology in naming this mound, but now call it simply, "The Lowe," and it is thus inscribed in the ordnance map. The "large cairn of stones" can refer to nothing but the British barrow, the exploration

of which yielded such interesting results. How the "tumulus" or "memorial" of Alric could have been a "fortified post made use of in the engagement when he was slain" is, to say the least, not quite clear.

Having resolved to prove what this mound really was, I began on September 25th, 1894, to make a cutting into it, from the side to beyond the centre, ten feet wide, and to be continued down to the field level if necessary. This was made from the south-east corner, though I wished to go in from the east end, on the chance of its being a long barrow; but I was unwilling to sacrifice two of the old thorns which grow there. Light brown clay lay to a depth of three feet below the top and in from the side, in which were found near the centre about two feet below the turf a George III. penny and halfpenny both dated 1806. I suppose Dr. Whitaker put these in as a memorial of his labours, though one would have expected him to have got new coins for the purpose. The coins show no signs of wear, and may have been put in the year they were struck by some still earlier excavator. In this clay were also found some mussel shells, modern potsherds, and three clay tobacco pipes. About four feet below the top a mass of hard slate-coloured clay was struck, and it was clear that if this continued all hopes of the mound being a tumulus would have to be abandoned. Our fears were soon realised when boulders of limestone were thrown out all scored from end to end with deep ice-scratches. However, to make quite sure that the mound was not artificial, and the boulder-clay found merely a mass thrown upon it at some time, the digging was continued until the boulder-clay appeared in the third level (the digging was made in four steps), some thirteen feet below the top, and was also found to continue on the second level, nine feet below the top, right to the centre of the

mound. It was then quite evident that it was only a mass of moraine matter. The till is of the dark slate colour one would expect to find in a carboniferous limestone district. The only sign of stratification was a long tongue of sand which ran out in a down-valley direction from behind a large boulder, from which it would appear that the boulders and clay were dropped into water which was running beneath the ice.

The discovery that the mound was only a mass of glacial deposit was not a great surprise; my doubt of its being a tumulus had already led me to open the other mound first, and the truth was suggested as long ago as 1876, as will be seen in the following passage from Hardwick's *Ancient Battlefields in Lancashire*, p. 141: "On gazing across the river at the larger 'lowe' of the six-inch Ordnance Map, Mr. Parkinson (of Brockhall) remarked that it appeared to him to be what is termed by geologists an outlier of the boulder deposits on each side of the valley, and therefore not an artificial mound. He pointed out that the flood waters of the Ribble, Hodder, and Calder met in the plain, and when the 'till' was excavated by a kind of circular motion of the combined waters, which the present appearance of the valley indicates, the land situated in the centre or vortex would the longer resist the abrading action, and eventually, as the passage of the currents became enlarged, remain a surviving outlier of the general mass of glacial deposit." This account appears to me to be the true one, for I could find no internal cause, *e.g.*, a rock, why this mass should be left when the remainder was washed away. The ice has left abundant marks of its passage over this district, vast quantities of boulder-clay lie in the bed of the valley, and several large erratic blocks and masses of conglomerate are perched on the hillsides within half a mile of the

Lowe. Mr. R. H. Tiddeman, F.G.S.,* has found striæ on the rocks in the valley, on the hillsides, and on top of the fells on both sides of the valley. Nearly all these striations run in a southern direction, and must be footprints of the great icefield of north Britain in its southward march. Other striæ may be found on the rocks in river-beds, with the westward trend of the rivers. These would seem to have been scored in by the true glaciers of the latter days of the Glacial Period.

So this mound had stood for thousands of years before its fellow was erected by the old Celts, and it is probable that they too thought it to be a tumulus, and were led by this supposition to place the great tomb of their chief in close proximity. Is is quite possible that the ancient Britons made some "secondary" interments in this mound, and I have tried to find such in several places, but without success.

The labour of digging was very great, for the boulder clay was almost as hard as the metal of a macadamised road, but I hope the labour was not lost, for at least the true origin of this mound, which has given rise to so many fancies, has been finally settled.

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* *Journal Geological Society*, vol. xviii., 1872.

ON A BRONZE COIN OF AURELIAN.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L.

[An address at the annual soirée, 11th December, 1895.]

A SHORT time ago an Anglo-Indian friend, whom I had not seen for ten years, called upon me, and left as a keepsake a bronze Roman coin, which he had bought in Egypt. When I was asked to give an address at this gathering it struck me that I might make of this coin a little object-lesson in archæology.

What is there of interest, we may be asked, in this coin? It is not specially rare, it has no great pecuniary value, and whilst it is not of the most debased type it has no special artistic quality. It is simply one of those *realien*, which help to touch the historic imagination, and to bring us into closer contact "with dead men's words and the works of dead men's hands." It is a small bronze coin of the Emperor Aurelianus. On the one side are seen the striking features of this soldier of fortune, the cuirass, and the radiated head, indicating

COINS OF AURELIAN.

IMP . C . AVRELIANVS . AVG

AYK . AOM. AYPHAIANO C. CEB.

his double claim as warrior and monarch. On the reverse we see the emperor again, standing, dressed in military costume, and holding in one hand a spear, whilst the other is extended to receive a crown, which is offered to him by a female figure, who may be taken to be typical of the gratitude of Rome. Whilst the obverse has his name, *Imp. C. Aurelianus Aug.*, on the reverse we read *Restitvtor orbis*. This coin, like all others, may be considered from various standpoints. It is a document in the history of currency, a document in the history of art, a document in the history of human culture, and in each respect would furnish material for abundant comment. But for the moment let us think of it only as an index to one page in the mighty annals of the great world-city of Rome. This bronze coin recalls to us the memory of a self-made man, who rose from poverty to be the master of the empire, who in his time had seen forty-eight princes bear, legitimately or by usurpation, the name of emperor, who was the first ruler of Rome to assume the diadem after the fashion of the eastern kings, and the first also whose medals bore the proud and impious titles of Dominus et Deus. This, then, is the story which the coin has to tell.*

Lucius Domitius Aurelianus, who is also styled Claudius Domitius and Valerius, was the son of a peasant in the territory of Sirmium, who occupied a small farm, not his own, but the property of Aurelius, a rich senator. Others claim that he was born in Dacia. The boy entered the Roman army, and by

* The original authority for the career of Aurelianus is Vopiscus. See also Gibbon; Cohen's *Medailles Imperiales;* Stevenson's *Dictionary of Roman Coins;* and the characteristic article in Bayle.

his great stature, strength, ambition, and ability made his way upward. He was successively centurion, tribune, head of a legion, and duke of a frontier. When the Goths first attacked the Roman empire the Emperor Decius hastened to the banks of the Danube to repel that invasion, which, though unsuccessful at first, ultimately led to the fall of Rome and the rise of a new power in Gaul, Spain, and Italy. The Gothic invasion coincided with a period of great confusion. Decius was slain in battle by the Goths, Gallus was murdered by the troops, and Æmilianus, who had instigated the crime, perished in like manner. Valerian, with his army, was captured by the Persian monarch, Sapor. The Great King was the first foe who had held in slavery a Roman emperor. Gallienus, the son of Valerian, was a better cook than either general or statesman, and his pretensions to the imperial purple were disputed by the crowd of conspirators and claimants, to whom the fanciful designation of the "thirty tyrants" has been applied. It was a period of confusion, of danger, cruelty, and bloodshed, whilst earthquake and famine were the physical coincidences of political disaster. Gallienus was slain by his own troops, whom he had led against Aureolus, and Claudius was called upon to assume the imperial purple reddened with the blood of his predecessors. Claudius immediately addressed himself to the task of restoring the fallen greatness of the empire. Tetricus was left in possession of the west and Zenobia of the east; whilst Claudius essayed the task of repelling the Goths, who had invaded the Roman territory. In this he was successful. In two great victories the Goths were overwhelmed, and of those who escaped from the sword many were slain by pestilence. By the spring of 270 a small and desperate band alone remained of the vast hordes that had

threatened the security of the Roman empire. But the plague which destroyed the vanquished did not spare the victor, and the death of Claudius at Sirmium followed quickly. On his deathbed he assembled the great officers of the state and the army, and to them recommended Aurelianus, who in this last warfare had occupied the onerous position of commander of the cavalry, as the most fitting man to fill the throne of Rome, and to complete that restoration of its waning glory, which Claudius had so successfully begun.

Thus in his native district the Pannonian peasant was called upon to take the high but dangerous dignity of emperor. His past history showed him to be a man of daring courage, of military genius, of blunt honesty, and of rigid life. The successful soldier had yet been honourably known for his poverty, until at Byzantium, in the presence of the Emperor Valerian and the great functionaries of the state he was solemnly adopted into the family of Ulpius Crinitus, one of the richest and noblest of the senators, whose daughter became his wife. In the regulation he laid down for his soldiers Aurelian prohibited gambling, drinking, and divination. They were to be frugal and industrious; their armour was to be bright, their weapons sharp, their horses ready. They were to be chaste and sober, to refrain from exactions on the people amongst whom they might be, and neither to destroy the harvest fields nor even to take salt or wood without payment from those on whom they might be quartered. The wealth of the soldier, Aurelian thought, should be derived from the spoil of the enemy, and not from the tears of the provincials. This, if not the highest morality, was a long way in advance of the military ethics of that and indeed of much later periods. His own conduct supplied a salutary standard for that of his followers, and

disobedience to his orders was followed by stern and even cruel punishment.*

The Goths saw in the death of Claudius a new opening for their enterprise, and the hordes of the barbarians again menaced the integrity of the empire. But they were withstood by Aurelian, and if the bloody conflict that followed was not decisive, it at least brought about a peace that ended a warfare of twenty years. The treaty then made enabled the Goths to retreat in safety and provided them with commerce to the Danube. They on their side supplied Rome with an auxiliary force of two thousand horsemen. When a marauding band of five hundred men ventured to violate the engagement the barbarians seized the leader and slew him with darts. Nor did Aurelian fail to take sensible precautions for the execution of the treaty. He had taken many hostages, and the young men he trained to the art of war under his own eyes, whilst the maidens were educated as daughters of Rome and given in marriage to his own officers. But Dacia was practically abandoned to the Goths and Vandals, who were more useful as allies than as subjects. A new danger appeared in the rising of the Alemanni, who made a sudden incursion and retreat, a line of blood and fire marking their progress between the rivers Po and Danube. Aurelian marched with secrecy and celerity, and reached the Danube in time to defeat them as they were bearing their booty across the river. Their offers of peace were rejected and unconditional surrender was demanded. But the emperor was suddenly called to Pannonia, and in his absence the Alemanni

* Bayle observes on Aurelian's regulations for the soldiers, "St. Jean Baptiste ne leur eût pas defendu plus des choses, s'il eût voulu descendre dans le detail."

forced a way through the rear and made a way into the Italian mountains. Aurelian, who had left the camp in the confidence that conflict was ended, heard with grief of their ravages in the district of Milan. He returned quickly, and there followed three sanguinary battles. If the fate of Rome was undecided by the doubtful issue of the two first, the safety of the Eternal City was assured by the crushing and irretrievable defeat of the Alemanni in the third battle, which was fought near Pavia. Rome trembled during these struggles, and, with the consent of Aurelian, there were solemn processions of white-robed priests, attended by youths and maidens chanting their hymns, whilst sacrifices were offered and lustrations performed in the circuit of the city and district, and the sacred books of the Sibyls were opened that the powerful aid of the deities might protect Rome from the danger of violation by the barbarians. And indirectly these ceremonials may have been of use, for they would pacify the fears of the Romans, they would strengthen and encourage the valour of Aurelian's soldiers, and it is said they infected the Alemanni with superstitious fears, so that in imagination they saw their foes reinforced by supernatural auxiliaries.

Aurelian now turned from the task of repelling invasion to that of reuniting the dismembered empire. Italy, Africa, Illyricum, and Thrace now owned his sway, but Gaul, Spain, and Britain owned the rule of Tetricus; and Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor had for sovereign the renowned Zenobia. Tetricus was so little desirous of retaining the position in which he was the nominal master and the real slave of an unruly army that he entered into secret communication with Aurelian, and when the emperor marched against him he deserted his own troops and passed over to the side of the conqueror. The

legions of Gaul, although thus betrayed by their leader, fought with desperate valour, and were practically exterminated in this battle at Chalons.

The campaign against the Queen of Palmyra was undertaken A.D. 272. Zenobia, one of the greatest women the world has seen, was remarkable alike for beauty, mental power, learning, courage, and statecraft. By her union with Odenathus she became the wife of a hero who, from an obscure station, had become the master of the eastern dominion. Even the arms of Sapor, the great king, were powerless against the forces of Palmyra, which twice drove the Persian army back to the gates of Ctesiphon. The son of the captive Valerian acknowledged Odenathus, and after his murder Zenobia reigned supreme for five years. The Roman army sent to subdue her was defeated. But Aurelian was a sterner foeman, and by his strong hand was welding together the broken provinces of the empire. Tyana fell into his hands by the treachery of one of its inhabitants. Aurelian profited by the treason, but delivered the traitor to the tender mercies of the soldiers. But Tyana, as the birthplace of Apollonius, he treated mercifully, and was also unexpectedly lenient in his dealings with Antioch. After two great battles, in which victory rested on the eagles of Rome, Zenobia prepared for a last struggle behind the walls of Palmyra. She rejected the offers of Aurelian, and hoped that famine would break the force of his troops, and that the Persian monarch would come to her aid. But the death of Sapor, and the vigilance and policy of Aurelian, defeated these expectations. Supplies reached the Roman army from all parts of Syria, and the strength of Aurelian was increased by the coming of Probus, fresh from the conquest of Egypt. In this desperate hour Zenobia attempted to escape, but

the fleet dromedary that had borne her to the banks of the Euphrates was captured, and she was brought captive to the tent of the Roman emperor. Longinus, by whose counsels she claimed to have been influenced in her desperate resistance, was put to death; but Palmyra was spared the worst fate that then so often befell a captive city. Aurelian had barely re-entered Europe when he had news of a revolt, and returning overwhelmed its people in an indiscriminate slaughter. The subjugation of Palmyra and its queen was followed by the suppression of the rebellion of Firmus, the paper maker, in Egypt.

In less than three years Aurelian had restored peace and order throughout the Roman world. His services had been without parallel, so his triumph was celebrated (A.D. 274) with unexampled magnificence. Elephants, tigers, and other animals were in the forefront of the procession. Sixteen hundred gladiators and the representatives of many nations in their native costume marched before the curious eyes of Rome, which were also feasted by the sight of the golden crowns offered by grateful cities to the emperor, and by the still more opulent spectacle of the vast spoil and treasure that his army had brought from the barbaric east. The long array of captives was swelled by Goths, Vandals, Sarmatians, Franks, Gauls, Syrian, and other tribes. Ten women captives of the Gothic race were designated, not untruly, Amazons. But amongst all these captives the observed of all observers were the Emperor of Gaul and the Queen of the East. Tetricus and his son were each clad in Gallic costume and still wore the robe of imperial purple. Zenobia was no longer proud and defiant, but faltering beneath the weight of golden fetters. Her dress was resplendent with jewels, and the golden chain around her neck was so heavy that a slave had to support it. Thus the Queen of the East

walked, a weary pedestrian, in front of the gorgeous car that she had prepared in anticipation of her own triumph. Aurelian's own car, drawn by stags, was a trophy which he had wrested from a Gothic chieftain. So many and varied were these symbols of his power and victories that, although the triumph began with the dawn of day, by the time it had reached the capitol and the emperor had returned to his palace the shadows of night had fallen. The Temple of the Sun, which he had built upon the Quirinal hill, received fifteen thousand pounds in gold, nor were the other gods of Rome forgotten. The mother of Aurelian had been a priestess of the sun, and of that cult he was always a devotee. If he was ostentatious in his treatment of his captives he was not cruel. Tetricus was restored to his fortune and dignities, and Zenobia received from the conqueror a villa in which she lived in a peace and security remote alike from the grandeur and the dangers of her glorious past. The senate had looked with an evil eye on the appearance of Tetricus, a rebel but still a Roman magistrate, as a captive in the triumph of Aurelian, and the emperor's efforts to reform the currency, debased by his predecessors, led to an insurrection of the workmen of the mint, which it needed all the strength of his Dacian veterans to suppress. Nor did they succeed without the loss of seven thousand of these hardy soldiers. The very virtues of Aurelian would tell against him, and his efforts to enforce the laws and to reform morals would arouse the discontented elements of every class. His last campaign, began in October, 274, was directed against Persia, and he had nearly reached the straits that separate the continent of Europe from that of Asia. One of his secretaries had been charged with extortion, and a reproof from the angry emperor made him apprehensive

of swift and stern punishment. He immediately forged a list of names, including his own, of persons whom he alleged Aurelian intended to put to death. This was shown to the officers who were included in it. They decided to evade their fate by the murder of the emperor. On the march between Byzantium and Heraclea he, in January, 275, was suddenly attacked by the band of conspirators, and fell by the hand of Mucapor, one whom he had regarded as a trusty friend. "He died," says Gibbon, "regretted by the army, detested by the senate, but universally acknowledged as a warlike and fortunate prince, the useful though severe reformer of a degenerate state."

Such is the story our coin recalls—the story of the career of the strong and valiant soldier who broke "his birth's invidious bar," and made his way from the hut of his peasant father to the palace of the Cæsars, who earned the name of the Restorer of the Empire, and stood, at the head of his veteran troops, the most powerful figure in the dominions of Rome and the master of the civilised world. But this shining glory was as evanescent as it was splendid. The reign of Aurelian lasted less than five years, but it was crowded with action and with victory. Yet the man who had pacified or defeated the barbarians, who had overthrown the power of Zenobia in the east and of Tetricus in the west, who had successfully coped with internal sedition as well as external rebellion, was a victim of an obscure plot, "of the crime of one man and the error of many," and fell not by the sword of a foeman of Rome, but by the hand of one whom he had loved and trusted.

Thus our coin may furnish also a sermon on the transitory glories of the world. Aurelian is but a name, Palmyra a wreck and ruin; Rome, still wonderful in

her transformations, is no longer the mistress of the world.

The tomb that guards the great one's name,
Shall yield to Time its sacred trust;
The laurel, of imperial fame,
Shall wither in unwatered dust.
Her mantle dark Oblivion flings
Around the monuments of kings,
Who once to conquest shouting myriads bore.
Fame's trumpet blast, and Victory's clarion shrill,
Pass, like an echo of the hill
That breathes one wild response, and then is heard no more.
But ne'er shall earthly Time throw down
The immortal pile that Virtue rears,
Her starry throne and golden crown
Decay not with revolving years.

All things pass away, "but Truth abideth and is strong for ever; she liveth and conquereth for evermore."

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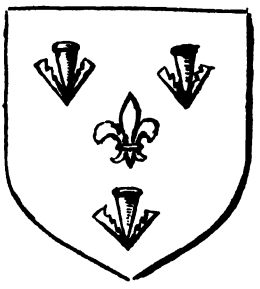


WILLIAM DE FOXWIST = ...
Henry III.

WILLIAM DE FOXWIST = ...
1238-40.

URIAN DE FOXWIST = ...
circa 1250.

HUGH DE FOXWIST = ...
circa 1306.

URIAN DE FOXWIST = Edusa . . . . .

VIVIAN DE FOXWIST = ...

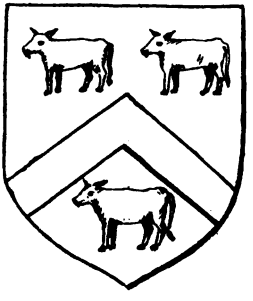
ELLEN DE FOXWIST = Wm. Baskervile,
æt. 11 in 1315. of Old Withington.

VIVIAN DE FOXWIST = ...
æt. 40 in 1386.

NICHOLAS DE FOXWIST.

ELIZABETH FOXWIST = Thomas, son of Thomas Duncalf.
daughter and heir.

JOHN DUNCALF = ...



THOMAS DUNCALF = Jane, daughter of Richard Booth, of
justice itinerant, Barton, married 1440.
living 1479.

RICHARD DUNCALF, *o. v. p.*

THOMAS DUNCALF = Elizabeth
ob. 1481-2. . . . . .

JAMES DUNCALF = Lucy, daughter of
ob. circa 1516. Reginald Downes.

EDWARD DUNCALF.

THOMAS DUNCALF = Elizabeth, daughter of
John Davenport,
of Woodford.

REGINALD. URIAN. JOHN.

THOMAS DUNCALF = ISABEL, daughter of Robert
ob. ante 1585. Gerard, of Crewood.

WILLIAM DUNCALF = ... Stafford, of
of Mellor, living Botham
1610. (Harl. MSS.).

THE FAMILY OF FOXWIST, OF FOXWIST, AND OF DUNCALF, OF FOXWIST.

BY FRANK RENAUD, M.D., F.S.A.

WHOEVER attempts a chapter of Cheshire genealogy at the present day must content himself with the modest occupation of gleaning, inasmuch as the main harvest has been sedulously garnered by forerunners in the same field of labour, whose industry none will have the hardihood to dispute. Nevertheless, families euphoniously described as "lesser gentry," together with their more limited estates, may have records worthy of preservation, although as a class they have had their day, and now need the aid of a chronicler, failing whose assistance the parts they acted bid fair to lapse into forgetfulness. Many too have representatives living in more lowly stations, who, whilst fondly gazing on an indifferently recorded past, may be emulous in looking forward towards the attainment of a brighter future, and be encouraged by learning with greater accuracy who their progenitors were, how they comported themselves, through what vicissitudes they passed,

and how, in the chances and changes of domestic and other larger revolutions, their dwindling patrimonies became absorbed into larger estates, and they themselves reduced to less pretentious social positions.

FOXWIST.

My purpose, then, is to bring to the notice of the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society a record and brief history of a small, but scantily described and now almost forgotten, manorial possession in Cheshire, situate on the western boundary of the Adlington estate, originally and at a very early date carved out of the royal forest of Macclesfield, at that time under the jurisdiction of the palatine earls of Chester. The name of this manor is Foxwist, which was held originally by a family so called, and devolved subsequently, through marriage with an heiress, on a neighbouring family named Duncalf, who remained as occupants and possessors down to the early part of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by Sir Urian Legh, of Adlington, and has since formed an integral part of this estate. A drained moat encompasses the now insignificant remains of the manor-house, which is occupied as a farm tenancy.

By the courtesy of the present Lady of Adlington, who has given me free access to her muniment-room, I am enabled to verify the main particulars of this narrative, partly from deeds and documents preserved therein, and in part also from Trafford deeds transcribed by the late Canon Raines, and from reports of the deputy keeper of public records.

The patronymic of the family of Foxwist must remain more or less conjectural, inasmuch as a sieur, sur, or lordship name denoted territorial possession rather than

a patronymic in these early days; but, encompassed as this manor was by those of the three more powerful families of Corona, Pigot, and Fitton, the presumption is that it may be assigned to one of them; and, if any special value may be attached to the damaged seal appended to a deed made in the reign of Edward I., by virtue of which William de Foxwist made a settlement of his estate, the device so closely resembles that employed by Pigot in the preceding reign as to favour an inference that one family branched off from the other. The large oval seal used by William Pigot, which is circumscribed with his name, has for device an elongated *fleur-de-lis* with two cross crosslets in addition; whereas the seal of William Foxwist bears a *fleur-de-lis* of like form without the cross crosslets. Unfortunately only the last letter of the surname remains, the rest having been broken off.

SEAL OF WILLIAM PIGOT.

SEAL OF WILLIAM FOXWIST.

In the deed referred to William de Foxwist settled all the possessions he had in Foxwist, in Butley fee, on his eldest son William and his heirs, with the usual reservation of suit and service to the superior lord. By a second deed, made at the same time, William, the son, re-conveyed to his father this estate of inheritance for his life, save and except lands which he then held in his own right, which were not heritable, but which he leased to his father for a money payment and the annual render of a pair of white gloves. These specified lands, which the son had as of his own right, had been granted to him by Robert Pigot, of Butley, as appears by an early deed, the main particulars of which can be read in the *Thirty-sixth Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, p. 381-2, and is as follows: Robert Pigot granted to William de Foxwist, for his homage and service, "le Rowehurst" and "le Keppidehurste," and the land within the following bounds, viz., from "le Hok," near the Mill Bridge, to "le Lache," near the assart of Henry Prodhomme, to Briane Moor, descending to the other land of William de Foxwist. Witnesses, Lord Richard de Draicoke, justice of Chester; Richard de Wibunburie, sheriff of Chester; Robert de Downs, Robert de Hyde, Stephen de Bredbury, Vivian de Davenport, John de Birtles, Hugh de Aldred, Henry de Honford, and Robert Clerk, of Macclesfield. As Richard Draicot was justice of Chester from 1238 to 1241, his tenure of this dignity furnishes a near approximate date, and establishes the fact of the above deed of grant having been made in the reign of Henry III., together with a knowledge of the Foxwists having been settled thus early on their manor.

Urian de Foxwist was the third in succession, but beyond the fact that he was an attesting witness to a deed of John de Arderne, of Alderley, made in the

latter part of the reign of the first Edward (*circa* 1250), nothing more of him has been recorded save that he had possessions in Ranow as well as in Butley (*Record Rolls*, vol. xxvii., p. 118). The fourth generation was represented by Hugh de Foxwist, who, *inter alia*, held lands in Chorley and Pownall, which were subsequently made over by Gilbert de Wilmslow to John Fitton, who was capital lord of that fee (see Trafford deeds, Baines's MSS.). To the above deed, which bears date *circa* 1308, the name of Urian de Foxwist is appended as witness.

This Urian succeeded, and having married one Edusa had by her a son called Vivian and a daughter Ellen, which latter was eleven years old in 1315, and afterwards became the wife of William Baskerville, of Old Withington (see Ormerod). In addition to Foxwist, he held tenements in Ranow (*Record Rolls*, vol. xxvii., p. 118).

Vivian de Foxwist, brother to Ellen Baskerville, left two sons, viz., Vivian and Nicholas, both of whom were persons of consequence and trust, who served in various public capacities in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. (see *Recognisance Rolls*, vol. xxxvi., p. 189), the latter especially. Vivian de Foxwist gave evidence in the long-contested case of the Scrope and Grosvenor heraldic difference, and from the roll it is seen that he was forty years old in 1386. At the same commission of inquiry his contemporary and neighbour, Thomas Duncalf, then about fifty-eight, also gave evidence, thus affording early extant evidence of this latter family being residents as tenants on the Foxwist manor, to which they were shortly afterwards raised to the lordship. Both served with the Black Prince in the French wars, as their evidence witnessed. Amongst other public services, Vivian de Foxwist went to Scotland in the train of the king's treasurer, Hugh de Segrave. He also received

a commission to arrest malefactors in the hundred of Wirral, bands of armed men having established themselves on this tongue of land between the Mersey and the Dee. Having proved his usefulness in Richard's services, he was formally retained in it for life, as was his brother Nicholas, and they received a pension of one hundred shillings as guerdons. In the last year of the fourteenth century Vivian was despatched into Ireland with a body of sixty archers. The closing official notice of his public career is in 1403, when he was once more commissioned to arrest disturbers of the peace in Wirral (Deputy Keeper's *Reports*, vol. xxxvi., p. 189).

Letters of Nicholas Foxwist are extant showing that he was receiver of Hawarden in 1402 (*loc. cit.*, p. 331), the appointment having been made in 1397 (*loc. cit.*, p. 331).

With this Vivian de Foxwist the direct male line failed, and the manor passed to the family of Duncalf by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Vivian de Foxwist, with Thomas, son of Thomas Duncalf already referred to, nephew of John Duncalf, clerk in holy orders at Prestbury. Their son, John Duncalf, succeeded, as will presently appear; and the next to him in succession was Thomas Duncalf, who followed the profession of law and rose to distinction, having been made sergeant in 1436, king's sergeant in 1443, and subsequently elevated to the rank of justice itinerant. He married, in 1440, Jane, daughter of Richard Booth, of Barton, in Lancashire, from which alliance considerable additions accrued to the Foxwist estate. He was living in the year 1481 (*Welsh Records*, vol. xxxi., p. 193). For the space of some sixty years a protracted and somewhat angry difference of opinion, touching claim to inheritance of lands in Butley, existed between himself

and the representatives of Edward Fitton, an unrecorded scion of the family of John Fitton, of Bollin, who, *circa* 1306, had surrendered to William of Wilmslow, the chief lord, his title to landed possessions in Chorley and Fulshaw, held antecedently by Hugh de Foxwist (Trafford deeds). This Edward Fitton being established on lands adjacent to Foxwist claimed to hold them independently of this manor, and hence the cause of strife.

As these proceedings throw light on ill-adjusted claims and jurisdictions, furnish details on some minor points of family history, and exhibit phases of social amenities, a brief summary, extracted from deeds, will not be misplaced. It appears that Edward Fitton having died some time about the year 1403, his widow Margaret settled what she accounted her estate of inheritance in Butley, together with the "one house" in the forest of Macclesfield, on trustees, John Duncalf, the vicar, being one of them, which they in due course re-conveyed to her for her life, specifying that she held the same by the gift and feoffment of her late husband, and that after her death they were to devolve on her son Hugh and his heirs, and failing Hugh, on Thomas in like order, and failing Thomas, on William, and him failing, on his sisters Margaret and Agnes Fitton, and failing all the above, should remain with Margaret Fitton. Shortly after the completion of this deed Margaret Fitton died, and her eldest son Hugh re-settled the estate, naming Sir Lawrence Fitton, and Richard Fitton, of Pownall, amongst other trustees. After his death, his widow Elizabeth got entangled in disputes with Thomas Duncalf, the lawyer, touching her rights of inheritance, and she made affidavit in a curious and rambling document of having done nothing to "stresse or attorn" the said Thomas Duncalf save in defence of service

wrongfully withheld. Notwithstanding this somewhat vague disclaimer, Elizabeth Fitton unquestionably took a high-handed and very practical method of asserting her claim to some kind of compensation for any real or inferred wrong done to her, the details of which are set forth in a royal mandamus issued in the year 1468 for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and adjudicate upon all matters in contention. Sir Thomas Stanley, Sir John Savage, Richard Catele, Thomas Duncalf, and John Massey, of Rowstherne, were named in the writ as jurors. At this august court, on which Robert Legh, senior and junior, of Adlington; John Davenport, of Bramall; John Honford, Hugh Davenport; Peter Legh, of Lyme; Robert Downes; Reginald Legh, of Mottram Andrew; Thomas Smithe (?); William Davenport, of Bramall; John, son and heir of William Mainwaring; Roger Fallybrome, and William de Macclesfield, were empanelled as jurors, Thomas Duncalf affirmed that Elizabeth Fitton, when widow of Hugh Fitton, through her agents, in the year 1443, made an unlawful raid on his estate of Foxwist, that they came into it armed with bows and arrows, and forcibly carried off four horses, twenty oxen, ten yearlings, and sixteen calves, besides other trespass, and justified these proceedings on the plea of Hugh Fitton having died seized of four messuages, one hundred acres of land, seven acres of meadow, and five acres of wood in Foxwist. On the other hand, Elizabeth Fitton declared that she was the eldest daughter and heiress of Joane Shaw, who had the above estate in her own right, with power to transmit the same to her heirs; and that, after the death of Joane Shaw, Thomas Duncalf laid claim to this inheritance, asserting that he was seized of the same as of lordship and fee prior to any claim set up by Hugh or Elizabeth Fitton,

and that a wrong had been done to him by the forcible abduction of his cattle. After hearing the evidence, the jurors declared that Hugh Fitton did not feoffee Joane or her heirs of the lands and tenements in contention, or any part of them as alleged, and that Hugh and Elizabeth Fitton had fraudulently conspired, along with other persons, to deprive Thomas Duncalf, son of John Duncalf, of them, and that he should recover accordingly.

Thus did the lawyer prove himself more than a match for the widow; but the wording of the award incidentally proclaimed his paternity, viz., that he was son of John, and the investigation also established the fact that Joane, Elizabeth Fitton's mother, was the daughter and co-heiress of William Shaw, of Church Copenhall, and by so doing has supplied a doubtful if not altogether missing genealogical link. Nevertheless, and although the claim of lordship and fee was disallowed, the Fittons and their successors, direct and collateral, retained possession of lands in Foxwist till the time of Henry VIII., when, in the eighteenth year of this king's reign, Thomas Massey, of Wistanton, relinquished all claim to them in favour of Thomas Duncalf, specifying that they were formerly the possession of Hugh Fitton, of Foxwist and Butley.

Coming back to the date of Thomas Duncalf's marriage, in the year 1440, deeds exist to show that Richard Booth, who is likewise designated Richard Beche, and Richard of London, settled lands in Bedford and Ashley, Lancashire, on his son-in-law, which had been previously enjoyed by Adam, son of Adam de Sale, whose progenitors had been established there as early as the reign of Henry III., as is further confirmed by other documentary evidence in the succeeding reign, wherein Adam de Sale made a conveyance of his estate in Bedford to his son Richard, and which Matthew, grandson

of Richard, had parted with to James de Worsley, whose descendant demurred to its being accounted part of Richard Booth's estate. Sir Richard Harrington was thereupon appointed arbitrator to inquire into and adjudicate on these conflicting claims; and he gave his award in Booth's favour, who forthwith conveyed these lands in due form to Thomas Duncalf, whose power of attorney to take seizin and possession is sealed with the device of a calf, inferentially a dun calf; but whether this represented a *sigillum secretum*, or whether the three calves which constituted the armorials of Duncalf, of Foxwist, at a later date were or were not used otherwise at this early period I have no present means of learning. One year prior to this transaction Ellen, daughter of Bartholomew del Shawe, granted a life lease of her estate in Monkes Copenhall to George Wen and Joane, his wife, who six years afterwards signed a power of attorney, giving seizin and possession to Thomas Duncalf and his heirs of all their estate in Monkes Copenhall, Church Copenhall, Church Minshull, and Middlewich, thus further augmenting the Foxwist inheritances, which then amounted to a considerable property, and attained to its maximum capacity. Thomas Duncalf had two sons, Richard, the eldest, living in 1462, and Thomas, who survived, and succeeded to his father's estate. Of Richard nothing more is recorded save that at the above date an assignment in trust of the manor of Foxwist and other possessions in Butley was made by Thomas Duncalf, with remainder to Richard, his son.

The tenure of his younger son, Thomas Duncalf, must have been of short duration, he having died in 1482, when, in the following year, Elizabeth, his widow, claimed dower against James Duncalf of eight messuages, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, twenty

acres of wood, and one hundred acres of pasture in Butley, Mottram Andrew, Minshull, and Middlewich (*Twenty-ninth Report of Deputy Keeper*, p. 90).

Of James Duncalf, several deeds are extant relating for the most part to terminal and life leases of lands in Foxwist, Minshull, and Middlewich, in which latter salt works were included. He is known to have been inheritor of Foxwist in 1482, and to have been living till 1516, when seizin and possession was given to his son Thomas; also to have had a brother named Edward, towards whom he behaved liberally. Until now, only accretions to the Foxwist estate are recorded; but from this date forward less prosperous times have to be registered, for, between the years 1490 and 1516, no less than three sales of lands in Butley are mentioned, along with a disputed claim to some of the Church Minshull possessions. He also leased all his messuages and tenements in Church Minshull to William Venables, of Kinderton, for a term of forty-one years, at an annual rental of thirty shillings payable to himself and his heirs (2nd Richard III., 1485). James Duncalf would therefore appear to have been crippled with estate charges, or else to have been a scatterer of the patrimony so carefully accumulated by his grandfather. By his marriage with Lucy, daughter of Reginald Downes, he left four sons—Thomas, Reginald, Urian, and John.

Thomas, his eldest son and successor, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Davenport, of Woodford, a covenant for which, made between the parents of the contracting parties, bears date 1529, 21st Henry VIII. In it a clause is inserted to the effect that, failing issue, the landed property set apart for dower was to devolve ultimately on Reginald, brother of Thomas.

From this unusual proviso, and that which now

follows, the conclusion is almost inevitable that the above referred to a child-marriage contract, seeing that only nine years later another contract was drawn up whereby Thomas, son of the above Thomas, covenanted to marry Isabel, daughter of Richard Gerard, of Crewood. Briefly summarised, the contract is to the following effect: Thomas Duncalf, the elder, covenanted with Richard Gerard, the elder, that Thomas Duncalf, the younger, son and heir apparent, should marry Isabel Gerard if the law of Holy Church would permit. Thomas Duncalf, senior, agreed to endow Isabel from out his estates in Cheshire and Lancashire, for her life and issue male; and Richard Gerard, senior, agreed to make adequate provision in money. The dower rights of Elizabeth Duncalf were safe-guarded, and an annuity granted to John, brother of the above Thomas Duncalf. Then followed a clause to the effect that if Thomas should happen to die, Isabel, by the same grace of God, and if Holy Church should it suffer might take to her husband Reginald, the second son of Thomas Duncalf (30th Henry VIII).

In the 6th Edward VI., 1553, another indenture is extant, made between Thomas Duncalf, of Foxwist, Esquire, Elizabeth, his wife, Thomas Duncalf, of the Foxwist, son and heir-apparent of Thomas and Elizabeth, and Urian Duncalf, of the Foxwist, the younger of the family, making a life provision for the said Urian.

In the 2nd Philip and Mary, Thomas Duncalf made a further life grant out of his Bedford estate in Lancashire to John, another younger son; and as the name of Elizabeth, his wife, is omitted, she was inferentially then dead.

Between the above dates and the 27th Elizabeth Thomas Duncalf, junior, died, as is shown in a deed of

this date, made between Thomas Duncalf and William, his second son and then heir, and Thomas Legh, of Adlington, in which it was agreed to lease Foxwist Hall, orchards, gardens, and other lands, by the former to the latter contracting party, thus indicating that further pecuniary embarrassments were accumulating, which culminated in 1609, 7th James I., when William, the brother and heir of Thomas Duncalf, deceased, then residing at Mellor, in Derbyshire, sold the inheritance to Sir Urian Leigh and Margaret, his wife, in its entirety, the deed of conveyance being re-affirmed by both contracting parties, and judicially confirmed by a "finalis concordia" made in the King's Court at Chester. Clipped and carved as this estate had been at various periods, it still comprised at the date of its devolution, inclusive of hall, twelve messuages and gardens, a dovecot, one hundred acres of arable land, forty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, four acres of wood, twenty acres of waste land and heather, and twenty acres of moor, situate in Foxwist, Butley, and Mottram Andrew.

Collateral descendants of the family continued to reside on and around the former patrimony until a comparatively recent date, into the ramifications of which it would be irrelevant to enter, as the foregoing narrative is exclusively confined to a record of direct territorial descent.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, AS SHOWN BY EXTRACTS FROM THE BISHOP OF CHESTER'S MS. VISITATION BOOKS FOR THE DEANERY OF MANCHESTER.

BY WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE.

THE following abstract of the Visitation of the Bishop of Chester in Manchester Deanery, for 1592, is given as an example of a class of documents which is frequently neglected by parish historians. These Visitations were undertaken triennially by the Bishop, and the results entered in large quarto volumes of about three hundred and sixty pages, though in some cases two consecutive Visitations occur in the same volume. Unfortunately, there is not now remaining at the Diocesan Registry, in Chester, a complete set of these books, but from the year 1554 they are fairly regular.

In the following abstract all the entries will be found as in the original, except that I have given a translation of the Latin phrases, the document being a curious

medley of Latin and English. The translated passages are distinguished by being printed in italics. The figures in square brackets refer to the folio in the original manuscript.

[162]

Mamcester Decanat'.

ACTS HAD & DONE BEFORE THE VENERABLE MAN DAVID YALE, DOCTOR OF LAW ETC. FOR THE CORRECTION & REFORMATION OF CRIMES WITHIN THE DEANERY OF MANCHESTER, 14TH OCTOBER, ANNO DOMINI 1592.

Asbton under Line.

The office against Mr. John Booth:—for takinge up a Pew in the Church bie reporte. *He appeared, and because it was shown that it was done under the approval of the Dean* [Rural], *the Judge discharged Mr. Booth and warned him as to the future.*

Against the Churchwardens there:—no levy of xij^{d}, no collector. *The Judge enjoined Edward Barsley one of the Wardens* to provide Collectors for the poore, *under penalty, according to the Statute*, and to levy xij^{d} etc. *under pain etc.*

Asbworth Chapel.

The office against the Churchwardens:—Wante a Surples. *Excommunicated.*

Blackrod Chapel.

The office against the Churchwardens there:—Have not exhibited the presentments. Excommunicated [erased later].

Burie Parish.

Against the Churchwardens there:—they wante M^{r} Juells Replie and Apologie against M^{r} Hardinge/ The daies of perambulation not kepte./ *Thomas Key, one of the Wardens, appeared,*

and the Judge enjoined him to provyde there bookes *before the Feast of the Nat. of Our Lord next, and to certify the next Court day after*, and that for the perambulations they observe the Injunctions etc. *under pain, etc.*

Against the Rector and Curate there:—the Order of Cathechisinge not observed/ noe perambulations gone./ *They were enjoined in the person of John Morgell, notary public*, that they shall use to Cathecise etc. and further to observe her Majesties Injunctions in *all things, etc., under pain, etc.*

Against James Eckersall of Burie yoman:—hath not come to church this half yeare nor receaved the Communion.

Against George Nuttall:—negligent in Cominge to Church and keepeth bad order in his howse at service time beinge An Alehowse./ *The said Nuttall was enjoined* that he shall not hereafter suffer any drunkards in his howse *in time of divine service*, and that he frequent the Church dutifully *etc., under pain./ Memorandum*, that M^{r} Martindale a preacher hath certified of his good behaviour.

Against William Warburton and Mary Singlehurst:—*Married without banns being publicly read. Because it appears truthfully that the said William was ill, the case was postponed until the Court day after the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord, and that then the man should appear. Whereupon the man appeared and confessed* hee was maried att Heapie Chappell by one John Shorrocke Curat there, *the Judge dismissed the said Warburton, and decreed that the Curate be cited.*

Against Elizabeth Liuesaie and Thomas Burie:—*Married without banns being publicly announced. Excommunicated.*

Blackley Chapel.

Against the Wardens there:—they wante. a cuppe to minister the Communion withall. *Richard Hill, one of the Wardens, appeared, and was enjoined* that they provide a decent Communion Cuppe, *before the Feast of All Saints, under penalty*, and to certify,

[164] **Bolton Parish.**

Against the Vicar there:—did not publish for collectors, *according to the Statute*, etc. *Admonished through Mr. Richardson in future to publish under penalty, etc.*

Against the Wardens:—they have no surples/ Andrew Kneller, *one of the wardens, was admonished* to buy a surples *before the Feast of All Saints*, and to offer hit to thee Vicar *at the time of ministering the sacraments*, and to certify of his wearing or refusing of hit before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord next. *Whereupon* [later] the same Andrew appeared and brought a certificate that the Surples is bowghte and worne bie the Vicar.

Cockey Chapel.

Against the Wardens:—have not exhibited their presentments. *Excommunicated.*

Against the Wardens of Blackrod and Rivington:—have not lavied xij^{d} *Admonished through Andrew Kneller in future to levy xijd. from all who are absent from time of divine service* and to observe the Injunctions, *under penalty, etc.*

Chorlton Chapel.

Against the Wardens:—the Chappell yard wanteth reparation/ noe perambulation/ the Wardens are enjoined by the Dean to repair the chapelyard before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord and to certify.

Against Wm. Baguley:—burned some of the pales which weare for fence for the Chappell yard. *On which day he appeared by the Dean, who alleged* hee is able to purge hymself uppon his othe [——]. Ordred to make [good] those he burnte & to sett them uppe by Easter nexte.

Against Roger Worthington, *the Reader there:—Instructs children, not being licenced*, and doth not at communion time procure one to minister the Communion there. *On which day the*

Judge enjoined him to obtain a licence to read, or els to surcease servinge there and to procure Communions to be ministered iiij^{or} times *annually*, accordinge to the Queens Injunctions orderlie & well & to Certify having obtained the licence within a month.

Deane.

Against Gilbert Gerrard, *Kt. farmer* [of the living] there:—noe quarter Sermons.

[165] *Against the Curate:*—the Cathechisinge neglected bie the Curate and parishners [go] noe perambulation. Noe monitions geven for choice of Collectors, *according to Statute*, etc. *The Curate appeared and the Judge enjoined him* diligentlie to Catcheize hereafter, to goe the perambulations and to publish for Collectors uppon the Sondaie nexte before Midsomer Day, *annually, according to Statute, etc.*

Against the Wardens:—noe perambulations gone noe collectors for the poore. *On which day Henry Cowper, one of the wardens, appeared, and the Judge enjoined him* to walke the perambulation *annually* and to provyde speciall Collectors *for the poor, under pain, etc., and to levy xiid. of those who absent themselves on Sundays and Feast day, under pain, etc.*

Against Margaret Hilton, and Cuthbert Hilton, *her son*, Mary Hilton, *gentlewoman*, and Elizabeth Hilton, *her daughter:*—Recusants. *Excommunicated.*

Denton Chapel.

Against the Reader there:—doth not Reade the Injunctions. *Excommunicated.*

Against the Wardens there:—they wante a Bible and Surples. *Excommunicated.*

Ellenbrowgh Chapel and Ellenfield Chapel.

Against Wardens there:—Have not exhibited presentments. (Non sunt, Dean' gard'.) There are none, Dean wardens responsible [?].

Eccles Parish.

Against Thomas Worsley gent, Ellenor *the wife* of Ralph Slade Ellis Barlow, Dorothy *the wife* of John Molenex of Barton and Jane Sandford and her family:—non-communicants. *Mr. Richardson, the Dean* [Rural] *testifies that Dorothy Molinex is ill, and the said Jane Sandford and her family have a domestic chapel* [?], *etc., wherefore they are admonished through the person of Wm. Goore, servant of the said Dorothy,* that they shall Communicate *before the Feast of our Lord's Nativity next,* and to certify hereof under th'ands of the vicar there *before the next court day after. Whereupon Ralph Slade appeared, the husband of Elenor Slade, and stated that the said Ellenor frequented her church, wherefore she was enjoined, thro' the person of her husband to communicate in her parish Church 4 times annually, and to certify before the Feast of Easter next, and later the Judge decreed through Thomas Williamson, vicar of Eccles, that the said Ellenor should be absolved from the sentence of excommunication under which she lay.*

[166] *Against Katherine wife of Edward Brereton of Whickelswicke and Eliz: Massey daughter of the said Katherine:*—noncommunicants. *Admonished through the person of the Curate of Flixton to communicate before the Feast of the Nat. of our Lord next, and to certify before the next Court day after, and to communicate three times annually, under pain, etc.*

Against Hugh Nedam and Anna his wife:—Do not live together. The man appeared, and was enjoined to take back his wife before the Feast of Christmas next, or to appear on the next Court day after, and give his reasons for not doing so. [The woman] *admonished* to repaire to her husband and offer herself before witnis to rehabit [?] with hym, and to certify hereof, *under the hand of the Vicar, at the Court day next after the Feast of the Holy Nativity.*

Against the Vicar there:—Weareth no Surples. Not presented.

Against Anna Olliverson:—doth not come to her p'ish Church. *Excommunicated.*

Against the Wardens there:—have not levied xij^{d} no perambulations. Oliver Darbishire *appeared and was enjoined* to offer M^{r} Williamson the Vicar, the Surples so often as he shall hap to minister the Sacraments, and to Levy xij^{d}, *of those who are absent*, and to observe her Majesties Injunctions *and to certify before the Feast of Christmas.*

Against Ralph Andrew and Thomas Peele:—did abuse one the other in time of Devine Service and gave badd words to the Reader./ [——] *and to abstain for a similar fault in future, pain, etc.*

Against Hamnet Shaw Butcher and Richard Holden:—killed a swine of Richard Holden's at time of Devine Service uppon the Saboath daie. *Hamnet Shaw is enjoined to publicly confess his fault on the 29th, and to certify, etc.*

Flixton.

Against William Heywood:—A piper plaied in James Rile his howse at evensonge time uppon a Holidaie and gave the Sworne man bad words/. *Admonished the said Wm. Heywood to publicly confess his fault, in the Parish Church there*, and to promis that hereafter he will never comit the Like to the offence of any person,—on the 29th inst. and to certify before the Feast of S. Martin next.

Against James Rile:—The said piper plaied in his howse, enjoined by M^{r} Richardson the Dean that he suffer not the like hereafter—*because he was not at home at the time.*

[167] *Against the Wardens there:*—Noe collectors for the poore no levy of xij^{d} *William Irlam, one of the wardens, appeared, and was enjoined to provide Collectors, according to Statute, and to levy xijd., under pain, etc.*

Against the Curate there:—gave noe monitions for choice of collectors *according to Statute. The Curate appeared, and was admonished to publish monition for choice of Collectors, under pain of the law.*

Gorton.

Against the wardens there:—they wante M[r] Juells Replie and Apologie against M[r] Hardinge—they have noe fonte. *John Barwick* [?], *warden, appeared, and was enjoined* to supply the Apology *before the Feast of the Nat. of S. John Baptist, and to certify*, and to see that there be a *font before Xmas*, or no Christing to be used there, *under pain, etc.*

Against the Curate there:—Not licensed, and Christeneth in a bason or dish, and teacheth School. *Not licensed. Excommunicated.*

Middleton.

Against the wardens there:—they have noe Surples noe perambulations gone./ *Henry Johns, one of the Wardens, appeared, and was enjoined* that he buy a surples decent to be worne. and to offer hit to the parson or his curate to be worne *at the time of ministering the Sacraments*, and in all other things to observe her Ma'ties Injunction, *and to certify before the Feast of the Nat. next.*

Against John Bradley. Thos. Burie and Ric: Burie Junior:—married without Banns.

[168] *Against John Bradley Robt. Bradley, and the wife of John Bradley:*—for not communicating at their Parish Church. *Excommunicated.*

Manchester Parish.

Against Mr. Carter and Mr. Buckley:—Administer the sacraments withoute a surples, the Catechizime nott tawght in the Church, nor the Contentes of the Article observed, they gave noe warninge for Catechizing, they have not examined those that have receaved the Communion, the Christenings, Mariages and Burials nott all Regestered as they owght to bee, they be nott dutifull in visitinge the sicke noe perambulations gone, they gave noe warninge.

Against George Bibbie Parish Clerk:—unlearned and unfitt for that office, hee cannott read the first lesson. The s[d] George,

and Philip Goosnell kepe not the books and other ornaments of the Church safelie Cleane and untorne as they owghte, nether have they made cleane the Churche so often as the Article requireth,—they ringe more than is necessarie at Burialls. *Excommunicated.*

Against the Wardens:—noe Collectors but the Churchwardens, the Church not sufficiently repaired./ *William Radcliff, one of the Wardens, appeared, and was enjoined to repair the Church, before the Feast of the Annunciation of the B.V.M. and to certify thereafter*, and they are enjoyned to provyde Collectors for the poore *according to Statute.*

Against Thomas Wylde:—for goinge forthe of the Churche, the fifthe of March at Service time. *Excommunicated.*

[169] *Against James Worthington of Gorton:*—for talking in the Churchyard at sermon time and a common goer forth of the Church at service time. *Excommunicated.*

Against Ralph Sherlock of Milnegate:—for goeing forth of the Church at sermon time and a common offender therein. *Excommunicated.*

Against Robert Ridinge al's Higgins:—for being in the Alehouse at sermon time.

Against Edmund Romsden al's Paver:—for not cominge to Churche as hee ought to do and hee is a common offender in suffering men to be in his howse at Sermon time. *Excommunicated.*

Against George Wirrall Butcher, George Radley and William Oldham:—for goinge forth of the Church at sermon time and the s^{d} Radley is a common offender therein./ *Wm. Oldham appeared, and the Judge enjoined him to* confes his falte before the Curate and Churchwardens by Candlemas nexte.—Hee hath certified.

Against Robert Smith and George Chorleton of Bradfoord:—for a similar crime and the s^{d} Smith is a common offender therein, *George Chorlton appeared and etc.* Smith Excommunicated.

[170] *Against Robt. Goodiar*, Butcher:—for suffering men to drinke in his howse at sermontime. *Excommunicated. He appeared aud pleaded absolution, wh: he obtained and the Judge enjoined him never to commit the like fault again, under pain of the law.*

Against James Chorleton, of Bradford:—for talkinge in the Church and Churchyard at service and sermon time and a common offender therein. The same James by report of W^m^ Radcliffe gent, is a brocken* man and not able to travaile. *Wherefore, he was enjoined, in the person of his son George,* that he shall publicly in the Parish Church, *on the xxix instant, before the Curate and Wardens there during the time of Divine Service* [promise] that he will never commit the like but will dutifullie etc. and to ask forgivnes of that is past, *and to certify before the Feast of S. Martin.*

Against Hugh Ellor:—for talkinge in the Churchyard at Service time. *Excommunicated.*

Against Ralph Sharples al's Fogge:—for beinge in the Churchyard at sermon time and being desyred to goe into the Church wold not but wente into Salford towne. *The said Sharples appeared and denyed the charge, and was enjoined to good behaviour in the future.*

Against Richard Percevall, of Salford, senior:—for talkinge in the Churchyarde at sermontime. *Excommunicated.*

Against Thomas Travers:—for goinge fourth of the Church at sermon time. *Edmund Chaderton, gent., appeared, and the said Thomas, through him, was admonished* to amend this falt hereafter and that he frequent the Church dwtifully and orderlie.

[171] *Against Ralph Travers:*—[similar charge and result.]

Against Ellis Marshall:—for sufferinge men to drink in his house at sermontime: warned for the future and restored at the petition of Owen Hodges [excommunication erased].

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* Brocken man = bankrupt.

Against Ralph Boardman:—for talking in the Church yard at sermontime. *Excommunicated.*

Against Will. Bradshay, of Oldfieldlane, and W^m^ Batson tanner:—for talkinge in the Churchyarde at tyme of devine service the xxj daie of Maie. *Excommunicated.*

Against the wife of Robert Goodier:—wold not suffer the Churchwardens and swornemen to come into her howse to see what guests weare there at Sermon time and gave badd speeches to them/. *Excommunicated.* [Afterwards] *she appeared and pleaded for absolution, wh: she obtained, and is ordered to confess her fault before the Wardens and the Curate under penalty. Certificate of penance under the hand of Mr. Barber.*

Against Edward Dison, Butcher:—A common sufferer of men to drinke in his howse at sermontime in the afternoone and being Dronke gave badd speeches to the Churchwardens and swornemen. *Excommunicated.*

[172] *Against Thomas Rothwell and John Thorpe:*—for beinge in the alehouse and walkinge in the streetes at sermon time. *Excommunicated.*

Against Thomas Blomley, tanner:—for talkinge in the Churchyarde at service time. *Excommunicated* [erased]. *He appeared, and the Judge enjoined him* to confesse his falte publiclie in the *Church of Manchester during divine service, 29th October,* and to promise hereafter to amend and there to crave of God for forgiveness for that falte and to *certify on the next Court day after the Feast of Christmas.*

Against William Owen:—for standinge in the Churchyarde at service time and being desired to go into the Church, wold not. *Excommunicated.*

Against John Warburton:—for talkinge in the Churchyarde, at service time. *Excommunicated.*

Against Adam Hall, *of* Milnegate:—for sufferinge men to drinke in his howse at Sermon time. *Excommunicated.*

Against Peter Dudley, *of* Salford:—A common talker in the Churchyard at the time of Divine Service beinge an assembler of a number of them to talk of his bowlinge.

[173] *Against Edward* Dison, Butcher:—for sufferinge menn to drinke in his howse at Sermon time. *Excommunicated.*

Against Laurence Booth al's Asley Arthur Haworth al's Nodes [?] Carpenter and Ralph Picrofte:—for drinkinge in the said Edward Dison's howse at service time. *Booth appeared, and having obtained absolution* [being excom.] *the Judge enjoined him* to confes his falte before M^r^ Buckley and the Churchwardens & to certify by Candlemas nexte. Hee hath certified. [Others] excommunicated.

Against Thomas Simpson:—for walkinge in the fields at service time with Irishmen and gave contemptuous words saieing he wolde walke at that time. *Excommunicated.*

Against Richard Tailor Edmund Dice Nicolas Bates, James Farrer and Robt. Fleaminge:—Irishmen for walkinge in the fields at sermon time and wold not paie their fine. *Excommunicated.*

Against Xpofer Caresse:—An Irishman for not cominge to Church. *Excommunicated.*

Against Edmund Treford and Margaret his wife:—Do not live together. Respited for the hearing of the Lord Bishop.

[174] *William Ratcliffe gent. and Isabella his wife:—Do not live together.*/ —— at York for "appellatus."

Against Ralph Redish and his wife:—Do not live together. Excommunicated.

Against John Gridlow and Isabella his wife:—Do not live together. Excommunicated.

Against Thomas Blomley, Tanner, and Ellenor his wife:—Do not live together. The Judge enjoined him that hee take his wief againe and use her in such sorte as is convenient, and to love and cherish her as hee oughte to dooe, *and to certify on the next Court day after Xmas.*

Against Francis Barker and Anna his wife:—Do not live together. Excommunicated.

Against Thomas Tasker —— Puiner, Edward Dison Margaret Roscow and Richard Lame:—swearers, uncharitable persons and vexars of their neighbours. *Excommunicated.*

Against Xpofer Atkinson Arthur Haworth al's Mods and Roger Wilson:—Common drunkards. *Excommunicated.*

[177] —— **Parish.**

Against the Wardens there:—wante a coveringe of Buckeram noe special Collectors—they are injoyned to provyde a Coveringe of Buckerom by Easter nexte and to appointe special collectors before that daie.

Against the Curate:—weareth not the Surples at all times—the Curatt is injoyned to weare his Surples accordinge to her Majesties Innunctions, *under pain of the law.*

Against Thomas Haslom, Henry Barsleum [?] and Raphe Godderde:—have not receaved the Holie Communion this yeare. *Excommunicated.*

Against Thomas Winterbotham:—did suffer eatinge and drinkinge at the time of Devine service. *Excommunicated.*

Against Alexander Lies and his wife, James Kirshawe and James Wolsencrofte, Mounford:—thees bee the parties that did eate and drinke in the saide Winterbothams howse at servus time. [? ——] Admonished to desist and bear themselves well in future,—per Jas. Mountford.

Against the wife of Arthur Brereley:—did deliver drinke to the persons followinge at service time. *Excommunicated.*

Against Jas. Wolstencroft:—*Excommunicated.*

*[178] Against —— Tonge, de ——, Abraham ——, Thomas Smethurst, ——a Cowper, and James ——es, son of George ——cotes:—for drinkeinge at time of devine [service] in Brerelys house. *Excommunicated.*

* Pages 178 and 179 are much torn and stained.

Against Xpofer Ogden:—When hee was bidd bie the Churchwardens to goe into the Church, rann awaie. *Excommunicated.*

Against —— Scoles als. ——herie:—was bidd goe into the Church and gave bad speaches to the Churchwardens saieinge what prates thou. *Excommunicated.*

Against —— Cozins:—for suffering the s[d] James and ij strangers drinkeinge in his howse at service time. *Excommunicated.*

Preswich Parish.

Against M[r] Longley, Rector there:—hath not catechized according to the [——] the perambulations not used. *Excommunicated.*

[179] [Against the Wardens:] goe not the perambulations. —— *Ogden, one of the wardens appeared, and was charged* that hee and his fellow churchwardens offre themselves readilie to [goe] the bounds according to the Injunctions, *and to certify, etc., under pain, etc.*

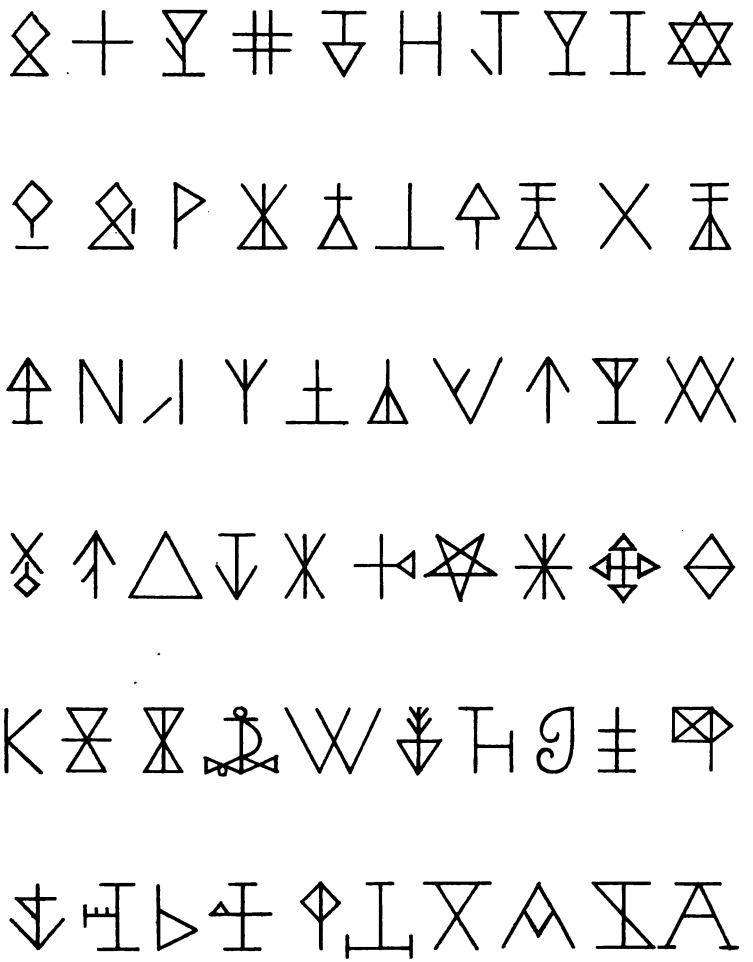
MASONS' MARKS ON THE STONES OF STRETFORD AQUEDUCT.

BY NATHAN HEYWOOD.

TO understand the signification of the marks on the faces of the principal stones—of which there are not less than sixty specimens (see plate)—forming the three-span bridge across Hawthorn Road, Stretford (erected in 1812), it is essentially necessary to trace their alliance with the history of the defunct guild of operative freemasons.

Tradition informs us that the first assembly in Britain of freemen of the guild of operative masons was held in 287 A.D., under a charter granted by the Emperor Carausius, of which Albanus (St. Alban) was the president, but what became of the guild or the freemen of it for several centuries remains a mystery. An advent of the guild took place in 926 A.D., and in that year King Athelstan granted the freemasons a warrant, and the king's brother, Prince Edwin, was constituted its president or grand master at York.

As St. Alban and Prince Edwin were certainly not operative masons, it must follow that honorary members were admitted into the guild at a very early date. The



MASONS' MARKS ON THE STONES OF STRETFORD AQUEDUCT.

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constitutions of the society were revised in the reign of King Edward III., in 1358, but from some unexplained cause the "Masons' Assemblies" were prohibited by Parliament in 1425. The masons, however, appear to have assembled, notwithstanding the prohibition, as in 1450 King Henry VI. was initiated.

The grand lodge or governing body at York terminated in 1599, and from that date masonry in Britain appears to have become purely speculative, and as an operative society ceased to exist.

It was the custom when an operative mason was made a freeman of his guild to choose for his sole use a mark so as to distinguish his work from that of his brother workmen, and when his work was completed he identified it by engraving his mark usually on the face of the stone. To those who are interested in studying the marks of operative freemasons in England a plenteous field lies open in our old cathedrals and abbeys, particularly those of Carlisle,* Furness, and Bolton; but to the more advanced enquirer who desires a knowledge of foreign marks his attention is directed to the stones forming the passages of the Pyramids, the underground walls of Jerusalem, and in Herculaneum, Pompeii, Rome, Greece, Germania, Hindoostan, Mexico, Peru, Asia Minor, and other places.

Although the grand lodge at York had ceased as a governing body, the masons continued to meet, and honorary or speculative members were received into their ranks in considerable numbers, and amongst many well-known names are those of Inigo Jones, Elias Ashmole,†

* Over two thousand five hundred marks have been collected from the stones of this abbey church, now the cathedral.

† Elias Ashmole was initiated at Warrington in 1646 with Colonel Hy. Mainwaring; Richard Penket, James Collier, Richard Sankey, and others were members of the lodge at that time.

Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell (Earl of Essex), and Sir Christopher Wren.

The inconvenience of numerous lodges assembling without a governing body soon became manifest, and the first of a series of grand lodges was instituted in 1717 in England, and Scotland and Ireland* had each a grand lodge constituted at a later period.

The custom of allowing the speculative freemason to choose a mark was not much practised in England, but

in Scotland and Ireland it was usual for the candidate to do so, especially if he were a stonemason by trade. An example of Robert Burns's mark will be found written in the Bible he presented to the object of his affections, who afterwards became immortalised in the poem entitled "Mary in Heaven,"

[Thou ling'ring star, with less'ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Again thou usher'st in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn.
O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?]

and I am informed (upon the authority of my late father) that the mark of Ivie Mackie, thrice mayor of Manchester, is to be found on one of the pillars of the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London.

As it is an ascertained fact that the aqueduct at Stretford is a comparatively modern structure, it is only reasonable to assume that the marked stones are the handiwork of speculative masons (probably Scotch) who were also masons by trade. The stones have been

* Scotland, 1736; Munster about 1726, Leinster about 1729-30, and reorganised 3rd January, 1749.

doubtless marked to identify the labour performed by the respective workmen whose marks appear upon them, and answer all the useful purposes of the markings of the freemen of the operative masonic guilds. It is not an unfrequent occurrence to find the marks of two workmen engraved on the same stone, and several examples are prominent at Stretford.

Although every member of a lodge had a mark peculiar to himself, it frequently occurred that members of many lodges were employed on a common structure, and, therefore, more than one workman might possess the same mark, and to avoid confusion such masons would for a time assume distinctions or differences by adding an extra stroke to some part of their respective marks.

Certain marks were special favourites with the craft, the most frequent of which are the marks known as "the hour-glass," "the pentagon," "the hexagon," "the triangle," "the cross," "the trident," "the alpha," and "the square and compasses," all of which are represented at Stretford.

Inasmuch as the engraved marks are usually from seven to nine inches in height, it is curious that so many antiquaries of note have walked beneath this bridge without observing the marks so prominently engraved on the faces of the stones, but scarcely so remarkable as the record of an old French priest, the walls of whose church at Poitiers were literally covered with marks, said: "I have walked through this church four times a day, twenty-eight times a week, for nearly forty years, and never noticed one of them; and now I cannot look anywhere, but they flit into my eyes."

ANCIENT FORDS, FERRIES, AND BRIDGES IN LANCASHIRE.

BY WILLIAM HARRISON.

II.—NORTH OF THE RIBBLE.

IN a paper read before the Society last year, and which is printed in the twelfth volume of the *Transactions*, I collected together what is known in regard to the ancient fords, ferries, and bridges in the more southerly part of the county, including those on the Mersey, the Douglas, and the Ribble, and their respective tributaries. I now proceed to deal in a similar manner with the rivers north of the Ribble, and taking them in due order, according to their geographical position, come first to

The Wyre.

Among local historians there has been much controversy as to where the true mouth of the Wyre was situated in ancient times, the opinion being held that within the historic period the river pursued its course far into what is now Morecambe Bay, and that the waters of the bay now cover the site of the Sistuntian port of the Romans. One feels, therefore, not quite certain where

to begin the pilgrimage up the stream. Since, however, there is no record of any ford, ferry, or bridge across the channel now engulphed by the sea, perhaps the safest course imaginatively, as it would undoubtedly be physically, is to begin where we find firm standing ground at the present day.

The late Mr. Thornber, in a paper in volume iii. of the *Transactions of the Historic Society*, asserts, on what authority I know not, that the Romans had three trajecti over the Wyre: at Aldwath or Shard; the ford of Bulk or the Higher Ford; and the Lower, that ran from Mine End from the west along by the old perch at the mouth of the river, and so past Knot End to the great hill of Preesall. Of the last named I find nothing else recorded, but the two others are named in an indenture dated in January, 1330, by which Sir Adam Banastre granted to the prior of the church at Lancaster two ways from Poulton and Thornton over his lands, one to the ford of "Aldewath" and the other to the ford of Bulk.* That the former was at so early a date known as Aldwath ("the old ford") indicates from what distant times it has been in use.

The passage at Shard was no doubt one of importance, being on the highroad between Poulton and Lancaster. The river at this point is five hundred yards broad. Until quite recent times there was a ferry, but at low water the river was forded by carts. During the Civil War Sparrow, the Parliamentary major, ferried his companies across the river at or about this point.† Thomas Tyldesley, the grandson of the Royalist Sir Thomas Tyldesley, records in his *Diary* under date

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* Chet. Soc., vol. xxxi., N.S., 471-474.
† Porter's *History of the Fylde*, 60.

September 14th, 1713, "Went after din[r] to ffox Hall; pd 6[d] ffor boating at Sharde; saw ye ferry man carry out of ye boat a Scot & his pack, a sight I never saw beffor; beeing 56 years off age." The present iron bridge was not erected till 1864. Hambleton, on the further side, is in Kirkham parish, and its inhabitants, being separated from their parish church by the river, desired in 1650 to be made a parish.

Next above Shard we come to Cartford, the name of which indicates the original mode of crossing. There is now a wooden bridge of very limited width. It was probably here, or at any rate in this vicinity, that the royal troops crossed the river in their flight from Kirkham towards Stalmine in 1643.* Fugitives from the Duke of Hamilton's army are also mentioned as crossing probably here.† Tyldesley refers to it in his *Diary* (p. 61).

The next passage is at St. Michaels, where there is "a rare, narrow, but substantial stone bridge."‡ Either this bridge or a predecessor of it was existing in the time of Charles I., for we find recorded the marching over it in 1644 of the Royalist forces under Colonel Goring, whose numbers were stated to be so great that before the last of the companies had marched over the bridge the first company was judged to be at Kirkham.§ Colonel Ashton's soldiers had crossed here in 1643.‖

Approaching Garstang, we find a bridge over the Wyre near St. Helens (the church of Garstang) named in a charter of Robert Fitz Bernard, of Caterall, in the

* Porter, 37, 63; *Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire*, 38.
† *Discourse of the Warr*, 67.
‡ Porter, 137.
§ *Discourse of the Warr*, 56.
‖ *Ibid*, 38.

reign of King John.* This would probably occupy the site of the wooden Catterall Hall Bridge now existing. Tyldesley mentions the "Hall bridge," in 1712, in his *Diary* (p. 53).

Whether Kirkland Mill Bridge, a little higher up, had any ancient representative I have not been able to find out, but it is situated on a road which leads with tolerable directness northward to Lancaster.

At Garstang town our course is intersected by the Roman road from Walton-le-Dale to Lancaster, the point of intersection being, so it is stated, a little below that of the turnpike road. Here there is a slight rapid with a good hard gravelly bottom, exactly suitable for a ford, but higher up a short distance the bed of the river and its banks are composed of soft blue clay, and entirely unsuited for a ford.†

The bridge at Garstang appears to have been built by an Earl of Derby, probably about the time when Greenhalgh Castle was erected, i.e., about 1490, since it had a small watch-tower upon it for the purpose of communicating with the garrison of the castle.‡ Leland wrote of it: "By the townes end of Garstange I rode over a great stone bridge on Wyer or I cam to it." This was a high and narrow bridge, scarcely wide enough for the passage of modern carriages.§ It was pulled down about the middle of the eighteenth century, when the present bridge was erected.‖

Above Garstang is Gubberford, where there is now a bridge, on a lane leading to Woodacre Hall and to Scorton. Approaching Shireshead at Clevely Mill is a

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* Croston's Baines, v. 426.
† Local paper, March, 1884.
‡ Croston's Baines, v. 425.
§ *Ibid*, v. 425.
‖ Fishwick's *Garstang*, 58.

ford still in use, for so recently as November, 1895, the Garstang District Council, I am informed, ordered it to be repaved. It is on the road from Bleasdale to Cockerham. Above Shireshead we reach the point of intersection of the other Roman road, that leading from Ribchester to Lancaster. The ordnance map (six inch) shows the existing "Wyer or Street Bridge," and just below it "Site of a bridge" with dotted lines on each side, marked "Track of Roman road." Of this bridge only the south abutment remains. There is little recorded about it, but it is apparently the "Penistrete" mentioned by Tyldesley in his *Diary* (p. 58). When it was superseded, and when the existing bridge just above was erected, there is nothing to show.

Dolphinholme Bridge past, we find ourselves drawing nearer to the source of our river, which now divides itself into two branches. Following the "Tarnbrook Wyre," we come to Stoops Bridge at Abbeystead, the successor of an ancient one which was washed down in 1791. Nearly a mile higher up is Lee Bridge, which carries across the stream the old road from Lancaster through the Trough of Bolland, and, after leaving this, we must say good-bye to the main stream of the Wyre.

But the Wyre is not without tributaries. For she,

> As down to seaward she her course doth ply,
> Takes Calder coming in to bear her company.

The Calder, the Little Calder, the Brock, Woodplumpton Brook, and Barton Brook run in almost parallel courses, east and west, and each is therefore crossed by the old road from Preston to Lancaster and its predecessor, the Roman road from Walton-le-Dale to Lancaster. In the case of the Calder, the crossing is stated to have been near to Sturzacre House, where there would be a

ford,* and nearer its source it would also be crossed by the Roman road from Ribchester, near the present Oakenclough Bridge.

In the case of Woodplumpton Brook, a bridge at Broughton is mentioned by Ogilby. Near this brook is Catforth Hall, evidently named from the ford now superseded by Catforth Hall Bridge.

On BARTON BROOK is Hollowforth Bridge. It is to be noticed that in these parts ford becomes "forth."

THISTLETON BROOK, another tributary of the Wyre, is crossed by Thistleton Bridge, the approach to which is diverted as if from the line of a pre-existing ford.

Seeing on the map how all these branches of the Wyre converge towards St. Michaels, one is led to wonder why the Roman road and its successor were not diverted more to the west to make one single crossing suffice instead of half a dozen. Possibly in ancient times the land was too flat and swampy, but the more westward route does appear to have been taken, for a careful inspection of the map will enable us to trace a series of lanes by Catforth and St. Michaels, skirting the rivers, and providing together a not indirect through route northwards. Probably this route is of later date.

The SKIPPON (called "Skipton" by Drayton) is a small stream which

> downe doth crawle
> To entertaine this Wyre attained to her fall.

It flows through Poulton-le-Fylde, and at its confluence with the Wyre forms a little pool or bay, to which the name Skip-pool is given. The road from Poulton to Thornton crosses the stream at Skip-pool Bridge, which

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* Local paper, March, 1884.

was in 1702 found to be "very ruinous, and in greate decaye for want of repaires." The sum of £25 was accordingly allowed by the justices for the repair of the bridge, and levied by a rate upon the several towns and places in the hundred of Amounderness.*

Pilling Water and the River Cocker.

These are two streams which claim independent notice since they both flow directly into the sea. Both, however, are of insignificant dimensions, and neither has any crossings of importance. On Pilling Water is Carr Bridge, which is no doubt the "Pilling Bridge" where Tyldesley spent twopence on September 27th, 1712.† On the Cocker are Cocker Bridge and Crookey Bridge (the latter on the highway from Cockerham to Garstang). Leland mentions riding over "Goker" on his way from Garstang, and passing over the river once or twice again upon the sands.

The Lune.

And now we come to the "stony, shallow Lune," which we will take up at the point where old Drayton bids farewell,

> And Conder coming in conducts her by the hand,
> Till lastly she salute the Point of Sunderland,
> And leaves our dainty Lune to Amphitrite's care.

The long promontory which terminates in Sunderland Point, and is severed from the mainland by the Lune, is supplied with communication not far from the mouth of the river in the Bazil Ferry, from near Overton to Glasson. Here on the last day of 1806 a farmer, drunk

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* Fishwick's *Poulton*, 199. † *Diary*, p. 54.

in his cart, was surprised to find his horse swimming across where it was accustomed to ford at low water. Across the sands of the bay, between Overton and Sunderland, there is a passage on which is the small Lades Bridge, of comparatively recent construction. The inhabitants of Overton complained in 1650 to the Parliamentary Commissioners that they were six miles distant from their parish church of Lancaster, and so surrounded by the flowing sea twice in twenty-four hours that they could not pass to their parish church, and therefore prayed to be made a parish of themselves.

Nearer Lancaster we have Snatchem's Ferry, and close to the town Scale Ford, at which point it is believed the Roman road from Walton-le-Dale and on to Cartmel crossed the river. Mr. Thompson Watkin* considered it almost certain that a Roman bridge must have existed across the Lune at Lancaster, though no vestiges of it are known to remain. That the Romans would rely upon a ford solely was in his opinion unlikely.

Whether this be so or not a bridge seems to have existed in the early middle ages. It has been supposed that one existed in Danish times, but this appears to rest on insufficient evidence. We are on more certain ground when we come to the reign of King John; at which time it would appear that the abbot of Furness was in part liable in respect of his fisheries in the river at Lancaster for the repair of the bridge, and the king directed that he should have timber for the purpose from the forest of Lancaster. From this we may infer that the then existing bridge was of wood. In the nineteenth year of Edward III. (A.D. 1345), and at subsequent dates, letters patent were issued for the pontage of the bridge.† At what

* *Roman Lancashire*, 192. † Croston's Baines, v. 443.

time it was constructed of stone there is no information. Leland alludes to Lune Bridge, and it is shown in the Elizabethan maps of the county. Ogilby, in 1675, refers to it as a "fair stone bridge." When the Pretender's forces advanced on Lancaster from the north, in 1745, Colonel Charteris, of Hornby Castle, and another officer then in the town would have destroyed the bridge to hinder their advance, but the townspeople pointed out that there would be no hindrance, because the river at low water was passable by horse or foot. Parts of the battlements at the north-east end were thrown down and never built up again, many accidents being thereby occasioned. In July, 1743, the corporation resolved that no more liveries be given or allowed to the farmers of the tolls. In 1782 the bridge, being dangerous, was indicted at quarter sessions, and an Act of Parliament was obtained for the erection of a new bridge at Skerton Cross. The latter, which was of five arches, was opened in 1788. The old bridge then became both useless and ruinous, as well as an obstruction to navigation. One of its four arches was taken down in 1802 to allow the passage of a new ship full rigged from the shipyard near the present baths and washhouses. The second arch from the Skerton side fell down in 1807, another arch was taken down in 1814, and on the 29th December, 1845, the remaining arch fell. Now only the merest fragment of foundation remains.

Close by the new bridge was the upper ford, on the line of the Roman road to Natland. Some signs of this ford were, it is said, found when building the bridge.

At Halton, just above the modern bridge, was a ford. Mr. Slinger, of Lancaster, to whom I am indebted for much information about the Lune and its tributaries, tells me that an old man, Thomas Mason, who died in

The
Old Bridge
LANCASTER
from a print
published 1797.

June, 1893, remembered going when a lad with pack-horses from Over Wyersdale across Halton Ford to Kellet for lime.

From Aughton on the north side of the river were two fords, one to Caton, the other to Farleton. Mr. Slinger was informed by an old resident and present owner at Aughton Barns that formerly the judges on circuit approached Lancaster *viâ* Farleton, crossing the river to Aughton, and so by Halton to Lancaster.

At Gressingham is the Lune Bridge, at a point where a bridge is shown in the Elizabethan maps. In September, 1643, Colonel Rigby, while engaged in the siege of Thurland Castle, made a dash into Furness over this bridge. A ford must have preceded the bridge, for the latter is on a deflected piece of road, and traces of a ford are visible in the direct line of road. The passage is commanded by the camp (Castle Stede) just above.

Two or three miles higher up we have Arkholme on one side of the river and Melling on the other. A ferry appears to unite the two places. Arkholme is in the parish of Melling, and in 1650 we find it stated that the congregation of Arkholme were separated from their parish church by the River Lune, which they could not pass without danger of life, and it was prayed that they should be separated from Melling and united to Gressingham.

A little higher up is Coneygarth Ford, on the road from Tunstall to Whittington, soon after which we come alongside Overborough, the site of the ancient Roman station. In Arthur Foster's edition (1825) of Rauthmel's work on Overborough it is stated that there were then traces of the agger of a road running down to the River Lune, which appears to have been crossed by a bridge, as numerous blocks of oak might be seen at the bottom

of the river, the remains of piles, &c., the bridge having been possibly entirely of wood. The road was pointing for the station at Natland, but was lost on the other side of the river.

Yet a little further on the Lune enters Westmorland, just too soon to enable us to claim for our county the fine "Devil's Bridge" of Kirkby Lonsdale.

TRIBUTARIES OF THE LUNE.

The CONDER, as Drayton has already reminded us, does not join "the dainty Lune" till the latter is ready to make her final plunge into the arms of Neptune. Not far from the outlet it is crossed by a road leading from Lancaster southwards towards Cockerham and Garstang. A bridge at this point is shown in Blaeu's old seventeenth century map, though not in the earlier ones of Speed and Saxton. Two miles higher up is Galgate Bridge, referred to in Ogilby's description (1675), this being the point of intersection of the old north road. The old bridge was washed down about 1762, and with it went Thomas Simpson and his horse, who both found themselves landed in a field below.* At Damhead, about two miles above Galgate on the road from Lancaster to Dolphinholme, is a ford, the repairing of which or the substitution for it of a bridge is, I understand, at present a matter of dispute between the neighbouring parish councils. At Conder Mill, higher up again, there is an old stone bridge on the road from Lancaster to the Trough of Bolland, already mentioned.

The WENNING has several important crossings. Just above the confluence with the Lune is Hornby Bridge,

* *Lancaster Guardian*, January, 1865.

shown in the Elizabethan maps, and in a position dominated by Hornby Castle. There are bridges at Tatham and Wennington. The latter was washed down in October, 1771, when three persons who happened to be on it were drowned. Another bridge was afterwards built, and ultimately the foundation of the present bridge was laid in June, 1822. The Roman road from Ribchester to Overborough crossed, according to Arthur Foster, by a ford at Bentham Bridge, just over the Yorkshire border, but in Mr. Slinger's view,* a little lower down the stream near the Ridding, and within our own county.

The HINDBURN is a tributary of the Wenning. Upon it we find Millhouses Ford, about a mile above Wray, and higher again Furnace Ford, so called on account of a neighbouring bloomery. Many pieces of scoriæ and charcoal have recently been found there, and there are heaps near the adjacent Croasdale Beck, and more to the north-west of Tatham Chapel.

CROASDALE BECK, which feeds the Hindburn, is crossed by the Roman road from Ribchester to Overborough. Mr. Slinger considers this remarkable from the steepness of the bank—over fifty feet deep—and the descent is by a zigzag way.

The ROEBURN joins the Hindburn at Wray. It is crossed by Barkin Bridge, which lies on the road from Hornby to Slaidburn and Ribchester. Tyldesley refers to Barkin Bridge in his *Diary*, under date June 25th, 1713.

The GRETA joins the Lune a little above Arkholme. On its short course is Greta Bridge, on the road from Hornby. It has often been washed down, and appears to have been preceded by a ford just below. A mile and a half higher up is the point where the Roman road

* *Transactions*, vol. xii., 122.

from Ribchester to Overborough crossed. According to Arthur Foster, the road crossed the Greta by a bridge, the abutments of which though buried beneath the sod are still remaining on each bank. The existence of the bridge is also, he says, preserved in the traditions of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. When Foster wrote in 1824, in the remembrance of old inhabitants "courses of hewn stone on both banks were visible."

LECK BECK, which Drayton calls "the most loved child of this delicious dale," is the most northerly tributary of the Lune. Its first crossing at Leck Beck or Burrow Bridge is at or near the point of passage of the Roman road northwards. A mile and a half higher up is Cowan Bridge, on the old road from Keighley, *viâ* Settle and Ingleton, to Kirkby Lonsdale and Kendal. The old bridge probably dates from the same period as that at Kirkby Lonsdale. The Corporation of Lancaster had by charter the tolls of this bridge for several hundred years. The charter was confirmed by Henry VII. in 1505. The bridge is there named Collonia, which seems to have been corrupted into Cowing (a name used about 1660 in the Lancaster Church registers), and ultimately into Cowan or Cowen.

In July, 1743, the corporation resolved, as in the case of Lancaster Bridge, that no more liveries be given or allowed to the farmers of the tolls of this bridge. In 1753 they decided to defend an action brought against the tollman.

ARTLE BECK is a small rivulet falling into the Lune at Caton. There is what is known as "Old Artle Beck Bridge" on the old road to Caton Green. The line of the Roman road from Lancaster to Hornby is crossed about two hundred and fifty yards higher, judging from the Roman milestone found at that point in 1803.

Keer
Holme
Bridge

The Keer.

The Keer flows into Morecambe Bay close by Carnforth, the name of which place indicates the former existence of a ford. Perhaps the crossing now effected by the Lower Keer Bridge, on the road to Warton, is the one which gave rise to the name, there being cairns on and near to Warton Crag. The Keer Bridge on the (late) turnpike road is, like the road itself, comparatively new. The similarity of the names gives to the bridges on this river is somewhat confusing. The Higher Keer Bridge, on the road from Over Kellet to Berwick (probably a Roman route), has, higher than it, Keer Bridge at Capernwray, and Keer Bridge on Holme Lane.

The Passage across Morecambe Bay.

Mr. John Fell, in his interesting article in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society* (vol. vii.), has exhausted almost all that can be said about the passage over the Kent and Leven lands. With the help of his accompanying map he very well shows how the nature of the country and the condition of the roads round Morecambe Bay necessitated, until a very recent period, the use of these sands as a highway to Cartmel and Furness, unless an exceedingly long detour were taken. The position of the Roman roads across the Cartmel peninsula, and from Conishead westward, imply, he considers, the use of the sands by the Romans practically in the same line as was adhered to till the construction of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway. How long the office of the guides has been in existence it is impossible to say; but it appears that as regards the Kent sands, from Hest Bank

to Kent's Bank—a distance of about nine miles—the prior of Cartmel was early charged with the duty of maintaining a guide to assist all travellers across the fords. As the channels are constantly shifting, the duty of the guides was to observe the changes and vary the fords accordingly.

After the Dissolution the duty of providing for the guide was undertaken by the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Fell gives a copy of the patent in 1548 granting the office with its emoluments, and traces the later history of the endowment for the purpose, which is now vested in the Charity Commissioners. The timidity of many persons who feared to cross the sands is exemplified in interesting letters from Sir Thomas Lowther to his steward in 1728, giving instructions to meet and convoy the Bishop of Chester. In 1781 a diligence was advertised to leave Lancaster for Ulverston over the sands every other week day, returning on the alternate days. Mr. Fell gives instances of loss of life through attempting to cross the sands, from the Cartmel registers in 1576, 1582, 1610, and 1633. Accidents to postchaises, coaches, and other vehicles have also occurred in much more recent times, *e.g.*, in 1821, 1825, and 1828. In 1857 seven young men were drowned in crossing.

The chief channels to be crossed were those of the Keer, whose land course we have already dealt with, and the Kent, which, as a Westmorland river, does not otherwise at present concern us. "The coach," says Edwin Waugh in his *Over Sands to the Lakes*, "and whatever travellers might be going used to meet the guide on the banks of the River Keer, which runs over the sands, about three miles from Hest Bank. Here the guide carefully tried the bed of the stream before travellers were allowed to cross—for what was fordable yesterday

to-day might be a quicksand. The safe tracks are indicated by branches of furze, called 'brogs,' stuck in the sand. The old word 'brog' means a broken branch."

Early in this century there was a scheme for the erection of "Landmarks or Places of Refuge" in suitable situations on the sands. A handbill in the Binn's collection at Liverpool gives an illustration and description of what was proposed. "It consists of four wooden pillars supporting a platform above high water mark, accessible by steps of iron, and a bell will be placed at the top which will be rung either by wind or tide as a guide to all travellers who may unfortunately be placed in that distressed situation."

The Winster.

The Winster forms the boundary between the Cartmel district of Lancashire and Westmorland. It flows into Morecambe Bay at the same point as the Kent. It is crossed first at Castle Head Bridge by the lane from Lindale to Meathop, then at Meathop Bridge by the new turnpike road from Ulverston to Milnthorpe, and then at Bleacrag Bridge by what appears to have been, until the formation of that turnpike road early in this century, the nearest road, albeit a very circuitous and very rough and hilly one, by which travellers from Lancaster to Ulverston could proceed unless they crossed the sands. It does not appear when the present bridge was erected, but Mr. Stockdale states* that it is of two arches, and that on a stone inserted in the northern parapet is an inscription giving the name "Blaycrag Bridge," the

* *Annals of Cartmel*, 551.

names of the river and of the counties and parishes on either side.

Higher up again is Bowland Bridge, situate on the main road from Kendal to Newby Bridge. Passengers who wished to avoid crossing the sands appear sometimes to have been compelled to make this immense detour by Kendal when the hilly and bad road which crossed Bleacrag Bridge was too difficult.

Cark Beck,

Otherwise the River Eea, is a stream flowing directly into the great bay through the villages of Cartmel and Cark, and some references to its fords and bridges are to be found in Stockdale's *Annales Caermoelenses*. Below the village of Cark were formerly two sets of stepping or hipping stones (p. 385). Up to 1782 the only bridge in that village was the one known as Cark Bridge near the little inn (p. 385). Above Cark, where the road to Cartmel crossed the beck, there was a narrow packhorse bridge called Priest Bridge, one arch of which fell in a flood about the year 1807, and was never rebuilt (pp. 297-8), and below it was a ford for carts. Cark Ford is named in Saxton's map of Lancashire *temp.* Elizabeth, but is placed on the wrong side of the Leven. Mr. Stockdale relates how, in the spring of 1781, a funeral cavalcade was stopped by heavy floods, which caused the adjoining meadows to be overflowed, and the ford to be wholly impassable. All the conveyances were obliged to turn back and their inmates compelled to walk, making a detour along the higher grounds, and over the packhorse bridge. When in these days we experience mishaps or delays by railway we are sometimes charitable enough to wish for a director to share

Newby
Bridge
in 1819

our inconvenience. On the occasion in question the highway surveyor happened to be present, and was so impressed that he at once set about the building of a substantial bridge, which, for the double reason that his name was Askew and that it was built a-skew, was thereafter known as Askew Bridge.

In Cartmel village were two bridges, a very narrow ancient one which, in Mr. Stockdale's remembrance, spanned the river near the King's Arms, where the present bridge now is, and Wheeler's, or Wheelhouse Bridge, also very ancient and very narrow, with two pointed arches, which crossed the beck just above. The latter, he adds, was very unnecessarily pulled down and the present one built in the early part of this century.

THE LEVEN.

Possessing a good broad estuary of some miles in length, the Leven has until very recent times presented a very formidable obstacle to travellers to and from Ulverston and the regions beyond. The desire to avoid a long and weary detour round the head of the estuary led to attempts to cross the sands, no doubt at a very early period, and it is believed that the Roman road aiming for Dalton took this course.* In mediæval times we find frequent references to the crossing of the sands and their danger. "The Leven Sands," says West,† "are not actually unsafe; but the ford is ever shifting through the undulations of the sands. The priory" (of Conishead) "was early charged to supply a guide, who besides perquisites had three acres of land and fifteen

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* *Roman Lancashire*, 85. † *Antiquities of Furness.*

marks a year. Henry VIII. at the Dissolution charged the Crown with the office. Thomas Tempest was the first patentee guide. The Tempests lived close to the priory by Sandside." The route appears to have been then diverted so as to aim more directly at Ulverston. We find recorded from time to time instances of loss of life in crossing these sands: in the 19th year of Edward II. sixteen lives were lost at one time and six or more at another.* In 1664-5 John Sawrey, of Plumpton Hall, noted for his opposition to Fox, the Quaker, was drowned in crossing.†

Mr. Bardsley, in noting the prevalence in the district of the surname Christopherson, observes that wherever was peril by crossing there St. Christopher—the saint who lived by the bank of a stream and found occupation by guiding wayfarers across—was reverenced. "Many a baby would be styled Christopher in gratitude for some escape his father had experienced." ‡

Fordeboc or Fordbotle, a place-name no longer known, but mentioned in a charter of A.D. 1153, probably (according to Baines) marked the spot at which one of the over-sands routes crossed the fresh-water channel running down into the bay.§

On Chapel Island, in the centre of the estuary, there was formerly a chapel or oratory where the canons of Conishead Priory performed service for the attendance of those who crossed the sands with the ebb of the morning tide.‖ According to Jopling, who wrote in 1843, the crossing track from Ulveston to Cartmel was then to the scuth of this island.

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* Baines, v. 573.
† Bardsley's *Ulverston*, 84.
‡ Bardsley's *Ulverston*, 21.
§ Baines, v. 565.
‖ West's *Antiquities of Furness*, 15.

Passing up the estuary we reach Greenodd Ferry, and a few miles higher on the now contracted river is Ford Island, which divides the stream into two narrow channels. Mr. Stockdale gives an account of a journey in 1801, in which, as a child, he accompanied his father by this route, and the change effected in less than a century is sufficiently striking. From Ulverston to Cark by rail now occupies thirteen minutes, but it was necessary then in driving to make a circuit of a great many miles round the head of the estuary. They crossed the Leven at Ford Island. There was an old rotten wooden bridge over the first arm of the river to the island, and a similar ruinous wooden bridge from the island to the Cartmel shore. The wide stone bridge just below was not then in existence.

Passing Backbarrow Bridge we reach Newby Bridge, which is old enough to give name to the adjacent picturesque village. The bridge is shown and named in Saxton's and other old maps, and is described in Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes* (1789) as "an handsome stone bridge." A little above Newby Bridge there is, or was, a ford.

We now enter upon "Wooded Winandermere, the river lake." Its ferry at Sawrey is too well known to need descanting on, nor need we speculate on its age, since communication across the lake must always have been necessary, and the Ferry Nab is the most convenient place. An accident in 1635 is recorded, a marriage party, forty-seven in all, with eleven horses, being drowned by the swamping of the boat.*

Emerging from Windermere and following its Lancashire feeder, the Brathay, we come successively to Brathay

* *Furness, Past and Present*, i. 97.

Bridge, Skelwith Bridge, Colwith Bridge, and Fellfoot Bridge, all connecting Lancashire with Westmorland.

Brathay Bridge is mentioned in 1643 in an account* of the performances of a troop of volunteer horse under Captain Rawlinson, kept in readiness for the service of the Parliament. One of the items is for "3 days attendance at Brathay Bridge, a passage upon the borders of Westmorland, when Sir Christopher Lowther with Cumberland forces marched that way to Kendal." Skelwith Bridge was in existence in 1774, for it is mentioned in the first edition of West's *Antiquities of Furness*.

The CRAKE is the largest of the tributaries of the Leven. Passing the new bridge which crosses it at its mouth we soon reach Penny Bridge. Here was the old ford of Crake, "the only way by which packmen and pedestrians could reach Colton" at the time when, in 1587, Richard Penny removed thither. Either he or his son James built a bridge, which was styled indiscriminately Crake Bridge and Penny Bridge. By and bye the latter name prevailed, and now it gives title to the hamlet that has sprung up in the immediate neighbourhood.† The bridge is shown in the Elizabethan maps.

Spark Bridge (existing in 1774, if not earlier) is next in order, and above it is Lowick Bridge, which also appears in the Elizabethan maps.

WALNEY CHANNEL.

Between Walney and the adjacent islands of Piel and Foulney and the mainland was a series of fords, some bearing peculiar names. Cocken Cross, Ashburner's

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* *Furness, Past and Present*, i. 126.

† West's *Antiquities of Furness* (1805 ed.), 28.

Wife's Ford, and Dova Crossing are the titles of some of them. There was also (and probably is still) a ferry from Hindpool Point on the mainland to near North Scale on Walney. The island being in the parish of Dalton, the inhabitants in 1650 prayed that their chapel might be made a "pochiall," alleging that "the most part of the island is distant as aforesaid from the parish church seven miles and also surrounded by the flowing sea twice in every twenty-four hours."

THE DUDDON.

And now with the last of the Lancashire rivers we reach classic ground,

> For Duddon, long-loved Duddon, is my theme.

Consistency, however, constrains us to continue the method we have hitherto pursued of tracing the rivers upward and not downward as does the poet. And so, instead of saluting the infant stream as "child of the clouds" and "cradled nursling of the mountain," we hail

> Majestic Duddon, over smooth flat sands,
> Gliding in silence with unfettered sweep.

These sands are crossed by several tracks. The "Low Ford," or "Ireleth Road," is traced from Ireleth to Delph Bridge on the Cumbrian shore. The "Middle Ford" is from Angerton Marsh, near Kirkby Ireleth, to Delph Bridge, and the "High Ford" is from Angerton Marsh to Millom Marsh, while from Roanhead, near Dalton, a "car track" goes northward up the stream to Foxfield. There is no guide upon the Duddon Sands,

but the tracks were "brogged" from Ireleth and Kirkby to Sandside.*

At Broughton the river narrows, and Lancashire and Cumberland are united by the Duddon Bridge, which can no doubt boast of considerable antiquity, as it is shown in the Elizabethan maps.†

Ulpha Bridge, close by the "Kirk of Ulpha," comes next, and then, save for Hall Bridge in Dunnerdale, we have done with bridges. Now we reach the stepping stones where

> The child
> Puts, when the high-swoln flood runs fierce and wild,
> His budding courage to the proof.

And now the brook

> Of loud and stately march
> Crossed ever and anon by plank and arch

becomes insensibly a "struggling rill," by whose side we are led up into the mountains till at last, after Cockley Beck Bridge, beside the "cottage rude and gray," we reach the limits of the shire.

Reviewing now the ground we have traversed, it will be of interest to notice the various qualifying prefixes used in connection with the word "ford" throughout the county, and to find out their meanings. With the simpler adjectives we have no difficulty. Bradford (the broad ford), Longford, Hollowford, Stanford, and Blackford tell us at once how they came to be so called. Rufford is probably "rough ford." Rushford and Reedyford disclose to us the condition of the approaches. Cowford (which

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* Baines, v. 612; Jopling's *Furness and Cartmel*, 61.
† See view in Richardson's *Furness, Past and Present*.

recalls the more majestic Oxford) seems to point to the principal use of the passage. Salterford likewise indicates a preponderating use by a particular class of people—those conveying salt. In some other cases the prefix is no doubt a personal name—the late Mr. Earwaker, for example, has shown that Woden's ford is that of a man named Wodarne; and Horrocksford and Pottersford are probably of similar origin. Barrowford, which occurs twice in the county, may point to the contiguity of an ancient barrow, as Carnforth to that of ancient cairns. Edisford appears to be derived from the adjacent hospital or house *(ædis)* for lepers, which existed down to the time of Henry VIII. Penkford probably obtained its name from the adjoining place called Penketh, just as we have Cheadle ford, Barlow ford, and Broughton ford. Stretford, of course, owes its name to its position on the Roman road or "street."

Salford I have previously referred to as uncertain,* and there may be some question also as to Rainford, Hicitford, Orford, Catforth, Gubberford, and Scotforth. Can we safely put down Trafford as "Trough ford" = the deep ford? It will be remembered that there is a Trough's Ferry on the Ribble, the river there being unusually deep.†

Another aspect in which we may look at the subject is that of the chronological sequence in which the various bridges were first erected. We can picture to ourselves a time when not a single bridge over the larger rivers existed, and when the crossing could only be effected on foot or by boat. When did that period terminate?

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* Canon Taylor, in his recently-published *Names and their Histories*, derives the name from the sallow tree, supposed to have been growing on the river bank.

† *Transactions*, xii. 27.

when, in other words, did a bridge (as distinguished from a mere plank across a brook or rill) first bestride a Lancashire river? Apart from Roman bridges, of which we have nothing certain, the earliest recorded references we have been able to cite refer us back only to the thirteenth century at the earliest. Lancaster Bridge we find in existence in the time of King John, Preston in 1225, Warrington in 1305, Salford in 1365, and Stockport in 1372. These, it will be noticed, of which we find earliest mention, are just the ones which are situate at the crossing of the great rivers by the great highways following the lines of the great Roman roads, and are, therefore, those we should naturally expect to be first provided. The bridge over the Wyre at Catterall, previously mentioned as existing in the time of King John, was probably a small wooden one of rude construction, but the existence of a bridge also over the Hodder in 1329 should not be forgotten.* In 1473 we find in existence Hunt's Bank Bridge over the Irk, and in 1490 Garstang Bridge, both again on the lines of Roman roads; and the same applies to Crosford Bridge, which Leland refers to, though not to Agecroft Bridge, which he also mentions. By the time Speed's and Saxton's maps were published we find additional bridges at Manchester (over the Irk), Bury, Croston, Wigan, Sefton, Edisford, Hornby, Gressingham, Newby Bridge, Penny Bridge, Lowick Bridge, and over the Duddon at Broughton. In the seventeenth century additional ones appear at Carrington on the Mersey, Barton on the Irwell, Ancoats on the Medlock, St. Michaels on Wyre, Walton on the Darwen, and at Pincock, Galgate, Conder, and Brathay. And in the eighteenth century

* *Transactions*, xii. 28.

we cease to keep count, for with the movement for better roads on which to convey the fast increasing traffic of the county, the bridges erected over streams large and small were almost innumerable. These latter, not being sufficiently ancient, scarcely come within the scope of this paper.

In the foregoing enumeration I cannot hope to have altogether exhausted all the ancient river passages of the county. But I think few of any importance can be omitted, and that, on the whole, it offers a fair picture of the facilities at the disposal of our ancestors for surmounting the obstacles interposed by flowing waters to their free movements to and fro. Nature's river system, however beneficent in other respects, made it impossible for them to journey far without being confronted by these obstacles. We have seen how and at what points the difficulty was met, and how with the advance of civilisation it has been gradually eliminated, until for us and our successors, "the heirs of all the ages," it has well-nigh disappeared.

ADDENDA.

HALE FORD on the Mersey (*Transactions*, vol. xii., p. 8, where a possible ferry between Hale and Ince is alluded to). In the *Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire*, edited by Mr. Beamont for the Chetham Society, Hale Ford is mentioned several times. "The Lord Molinex durst not abide in the county, but marching his troops over Liverpool Watter at Hales ford fled into Cheshire" (p. 39). Again, after Rupert's capture and plunder

of Bolton, "the prisoners were carried along with them, being tied two and two together and forced over Liverpoole Watter at Hales ford when it was too deep almost for horses to go. They must wade over either in their clothes or putting them off carry them upon their necks. . . . Now the prisoners had special care one of another, keeping close together to support one another if any were weak and in danger in the watter, so that through God's power they all got through with less danger than the horsemen" (p. 52). Again, it is stated (p. 54) that Rupert after Marston Moor fled "into Lancashire about Hornebie and so to Liverpool Watter through Hailes ford or the Ferry, and to Chester he went." And again (p. 58) that Sir John Meldrum fell upon the enemy at Ormskirk, "that they fled in a most confused manner towards Liverpool and Hailles ford." In his notes Mr. Beamont quotes from a letter to Prince Rupert, "the rebels have this evening attempted the passage at Haleford," and adds, "The river, then so fordable, cannot be forded now, although in the recollection of some persons still living there was still one place where people on foot or in vehicles might pass over the river from Hale on the Lancashire side to Weston or Ince on the Cheshire shore." Our member, Mr. John Owen, crossed about thirty years ago from Weston Point when the tide was out, but had to strip entirely when crossing the main stream, and in returning got out of his depth.

HOLLINFARE on the Mersey. Here troops are stated to have crossed during the Civil War.*

BARTON-ON-IRWELL. — Mr. Thompson Watkin, in *Roman Lancashire*, p. 48, states that the site of the old

* *Discourse of the Warr*, p. 31.

ford at Barton is about four hundred yards down stream from the present bridge.

AGECROFT BRIDGE is mentioned by Leland as "a Bridge veri hy, and great, of Timbre."

The MILNE BRIDGE, at Wheat Milne, in Manchester, and "twoe bridges neere adjoininge to the same," were taken down for military purposes during the Civil War in the seventeenth century, and were repaired by John Hartley, Esq., high sheriff, at the cost of £22, which was repaid to him in 1649.*

MILES PLATTING, Manchester, appears to owe its name to the fact that the road there crossed a brook by a platting—an arrangement of hurdles interlaced or platted with bushes for the use of foot passengers. The platting was one mile or thereabouts from the Market Cross, at Manchester.†

The RIBBLE FORDS, across the sands from the Naze to Hesketh Bank, are frequently mentioned in the *Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire* as having been used by the troops (pp. 24, 37, 39, 57, 58, 71). On one occasion the Royalists were delayed at Freckleton waiting till the tide permitted them to cross, Sir John Meldrum and his forces being in close pursuit. "It was thought if Sir John's army had been one hour sooner they would most of them have been drowned to avoid fighting" (p. 57).

PRESTON.—In the year 1400 the bridge over the Ribble was so broken by floods in the river and the high tides which washed the floating masses of ice about in the winter that there was "no crossing or access" without danger to person or property. A new stone bridge

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* *Manchester Weekly Times*, Notes and Queries, No. 344.
† *Manchester City News*, Notes and Queries, March 12th, 1881.

was built in consequence, but (apparently for financial reasons) was not finished in 1407.*

SANKEY BROOK.—Mr. Sibson, in a paper in the *Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society* (second series, vol. ii., p. 326), stated that two piers of a bridge remained at a point where Townfield Lane, an old British way between Haydock and Lowton, crosses the Sankey Brook.

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* Wylie, *England under Henry IV.*, i. 78, ii. 472 *n*.

OAKE'S MONUMENT & BRASS OF

WARDEN: HEYRICK:

IN THE SOUTH CHOIR AISLE OF MANCH.R CATH.L

VIATOR MORE PRETIUM EST
SUB TOTIDEM CIPPO CUM VENERANDA MEMORIA
Primo HUIUS COLLEGII Custo de IACET
Tertius quartus AB EO SUCCESSOR REVERENDUS HEYRICK
GULIELMI HEYRICK EQUITIS Aurati Filius
Collegii Omnium Animarum, APUD OXONIENSES
OLIM STUDIOSISSIMUS
ECCLESIÆ DEI North Rep IN AGRO NORFOLCIENSI DEINDE
PASTOR FIDISSIMUS
Huiusce HENRICUS Collegii per triginta duos annos
ALIA ULTRO OBLATA, BENEFICIA AVERSUS
HAC SOLA DIGNITATE CONTENTUS)
Custos sive Guardianus VIGILANTISSIMUS,
QUI
Judicium solidum CUM Ingenio acutissimo
Singularem Zelum CUM prudentia eximia
Gravitatem summum CUM Congressus suavitate
Generis nobilitas, humanitas celebritas, ET QUÆCUNQUE
MUNERE ANIMOS DELECTABILIUS INSTITUTIONIBUS
EGREGIE IMPERAVIT
PESTILENTIAM SICUT IGNEM NON EFFUGIT MODO SED EXTINXIT
FUGAVIT pari INTER omnes pios SUOS ERITER AC
Vicinos CONCILIATOR, PRO SUMMA Sapientia SUA, EO
SUCCESSU INSUPER VT INTER HOMINES FIERI SOLET
NULLA VEL MINIMA ESSET DISSENSIO
QUI POSTQUAM ÆTATE SUA INSENUIT DEI CONSILIO
OBTEMPERAVIT
Aug: 6TO ANNO DNI 1667
ÆTATIS SUÆ 67
SALVATOR, ET ÆMULARE
HÆC GRATIÆ AB Ecclesiæ Christe
Annæ Mariæ Conjugi CHARISSIMÆ
PRIUS IMPETRATA
FLENS POSUIT Thomas Lake
ΣΥΧΟΟΥΣ IN ACADEMIA
EX ÆDE XTI ARMIGNUS
ARTIUM MAG. Verbi Dei
Apud Trinobantes MINISTER.
QUEM DE CONIUNCTISSIMUM CONVICTUS, ET FAMILIARITATIS CONSORTIUM IN ACADAMIA ULTRO
ADMISIT ET Cœlus PER QUINQUAGINTA, PROFE, ANNOS TANTO
AMICITIÆ FLAGRAVIT vt eadem vellet
et nollet CREDERES UNAM ANIMAM
IN DUOBUS ESSE INVISAM. T. DECUS

E.F. LETTS. DEL.T 1894

WARDEN HEYRICK.

BY THE REV. ERNEST F. LETTS, M.A.

RICHARD HEYRICK was born in London, 9th September, 1600, or, according to the register of Merchant Taylors' School, on 25th May, in that year. He was the third son of a very successful merchant, who from small beginnings rose to considerable importance. This was Sir William Heyrick, of Beaumanor, Leicestershire, and of London, alderman of Farringdon Street Without, and Goldsmith, knight banneret, and one of the tellers of the Exchequer to James I. Before proceeding with his biography it may be mentioned that his parents were considered remarkable as the following epitaph on their monument in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, will show: "Here lys the body of John Heyrick of this Parish who dyed in 1589 aged 76 years, who lived with his wyfe Mary in one house full 62 years and had yssue by her 5 Sons and 7 Daughters and all that tyme never buryed man woman nor chyld though they were sometimes 20 in household. The sayd Mary lived to 97 years and dyed in 1611. She dyd see before her departure of her chyldren and chyldren's children and their children to the number of 142." According to

this record John Heyrick was married when only fourteen years of age, and Mary his wife was only thirteen. He was three times mayor of Leicester, and sometime M.P. for the borough. In those days, when spelling of proper names had not assumed a settled form, we find he signed his name "Eyrek," "Eyrik," or "Eyrike." His children used the name Herick, Hericke, or Hereyck, and his grandchildren the form of Hearick, Herrick, or Heyrick. In 1598 Sir William Herrick, his son, obtained from Her Majesty's College of Arms a confirmation of a grant of a crest which had been before assigned to him and his brother Robert (father of the poet) in addition to their ancient coat of arms. This crest was a bull's head couped argent, horned and eared sable, gorged with a chaplet of roses proper. In the warden's memorial brass a wreath of laurel is shown. The motto is "Virtus omnia nobilitat," or, "Virtue ennobles all things." On his portrait the motto is given as "Sola supereminet virtus," or, "Virtue alone is paramount." Newcome's *Diary* (Chetham Society, page 11) says Sir W. Heyrick obtained his knighthood by skilfully drilling a hole in a diamond worn by James I.

About 1592 William Heyrick leased and eventually bought the beautiful manor of Beaumanor, near Leicester. It included the villages or hamlets of Barrow, Quornden, Mount Sorel, Frisby-upon-Wreke, Woodhouse, and Woodthorpe. It had two parks, one for red and one for fallow deer, and the dividing bank still exists, although the manor was disafforested in 1690. This lovely estate contained a beautiful mansion of great interest, which was pulled down in that period of the last century when the rage for classical architecture prevailed. The modern mansion contains many interesting portraits of the warden's father, mother, grandmother, eldest brother,

nephew, &c., and also the carved armchair in which the Warden of Manchester sat, with the arms of the family displayed on the back.

The portrait of the warden's mother, taken July 27th, 1632, at the age of fifty-four, is surrounded by this very quaint distich:—

> "Art may her outsid thus present to view,
> How faire within no art nor tongue can shew."

Were these lines written by her nephew, Robert Herrick, the poet? He seems to have been the only one of the family who died unmarried, and he it was who, having composed a long epitaph to himself, left the following instructions to the stonemason in verse: "Skip all the foregoing after the words Robert Heyrick, and put in these instead, 'who attributed all his success in life to having remained a bachelor.'"

But to return to the warden's father. During the reign of James I. he lent the king £2,500, for which he charged ten per cent. This interest soon amounted to £1,104. He then lent my Lord Aubigny £1,000, and charged it to the king, but in another account he calls it "£1,600 lent to my Lord Aubigny." He then advanced £3,500 more to the king, but in describing this debt afterwards calls it £3,000, and he makes the sums total vary as much as £8,104. 5s. and £8,204. He is said to have failed in numerous petitions for payment of these sums. James I. gave certain jewels in pawn for these moneys, and a docquet was granted at Greenwich, 16th January, 1604, to pay £8,723. 9s. 7½d. to John Spilman and William Heyrick for jewels, &c. (*Domestic State Papers*, "in Heyrick's lamentable petition to the king" this debt is stated as being only "£562 and other somes," fac. 1, page 119, &c.).

However, the debt was made an excuse by Sir William, first to obtain a fellowship in All Souls College, Oxford, from Charles I. for his third son, Richard, and, secondly, after some years, a promise of the reversion of the wardenship of Manchester. In his petition for this appointment he says, "that having lent the King's father divers sums which not being paid off a long time after became a great loss and hindrance to him almost to his undoing and there being yet due a great sum of money and also a pension which both have been unpaid for a long time so he is not able to do for his wife and children as he would, and that he would give up his pension and arrearidge (*sic*) if the King will give him the reversion of the Wardenship of Manchester College then worth £700 per annum."

There is no evidence that such a pension was ever granted, but possibly the canny King James hinted at giving him one. If such a grant were made, or a pension paid, it would certainly have appeared in the records as having passed the Privy Seal.

Doubtless King Charles was glad to get rid of an importunate creditor with a promise for the future, and so, 14th November, 1626, we find "At the Court of Whitehall his Majesty having been informed that the petitioner Sir Wm. Heyrick is content to relinquish both his pension and arrearage is graciously pleased to grant his request if the Chancellor of the Duchy to whom the same is referred shall so think fit who is to give order for the necessary instrument for his Majesty's signature" (Hibbert-Ware, i. 142).

We have followed his father's fiscal anxieties so far that we have passed over his son Richard's early career, which should here be recorded. He was sent to Merchant Taylors' school in 1613–1614, and after a successful career

was entered a fellow commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1617. He took his B.A. degree 19th October, 1619, and proceeded to M.A. three years later. He would be ordained deacon in the year following, and the year after that would receive priest's orders. In the next year, through the royal influence, he was made a clerical fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. His father's influence did not end here, for Richard obtained the living of North Repps, Norfolk, value now (1895) about £500 per annum, and then, doubtless, proportionately the same. This added to his income of £800 per annum as fellow of All Souls College placed him in comfortable circumstances. He married Helen, daughter of Thomas Corbet, of Sprowston, Norfolk. She bore him six children, and died in April, 1642. The vacated fellowship at All Souls was conferred on his younger brother Roger in 1628.

After Richard Heyrick had got the promise of the wardenship, Dr. Hibbert-Ware says he "had much intercourse with Manchester. He was attached to the Presbyterian form of Church Government and to general Puritanic principles." The then warden, Dr. Murray, was a pluralist and non-resident. It was said that he had never taken the oaths of office or allowed the fellows to do so. "He managed the College property as if it belonged to himself to the great damage of future holders of the office." It is probable that Heyrick was the means of a commission being issued under Archbishop Laud, Lord Coventry, keeper of the great seal, and the Earl of Manchester, lord privy seal, empowering the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and others to sit at Manchester and examine into the case. The result of this was a declaration that Dr. Murray, never having taken the oath, had really never been

warden, and that a new charter should be granted in which "We do make and ordain and by these presents constitute our well beloved Richard Heyrick first warden of the said perpetual college of Christ in Manchester" founded by Charles I.

From a letter addressed by Thomas Lancashire from Manchester, 4th March, 1632, to Lady Heyrick, the warden's mother, and printed by Raines in his *Wardens of Manchester*, ii. 124, it appears that this arrangement was almost upset by difficulties raised by Murray. A little later, in 1635, Heyrick ran the risk of being superseded in the office of warden, notwithstanding the letters patent and the royal grant, and he presented a petition to the king (see Raines, *op. cit.*, ii. 125), which was not disregarded; and, in 1636, Richard Heyrick, having proceeded to the degree of bachelor in divinity, became warden of Manchester. In 1637 his third son William was born, and died a month after. In 1638 the warden and fellows denied themselves their emoluments in order that the choir of the church should be put into fitting repair, and this fact was until lately recorded by a date on the groining of the roof. In this year a house in Deansgate was assigned to the warden, though he appears to have lived till 1642 in the college.

Heyrick found a strong Puritan party in Manchester. Hollinworth the fellow was very active; Mr. Angier, of Denton; Mr. Walker, of Newton Heath; Mr. Henry Newcome, and others were violently opposed to Episcopacy, though fairly staunch to the king and the liturgy. It was during the excitement, before the breaking out of the civil war (which indeed almost began with the siege of Manchester in 1642), that Heyrick preached intolerant sermons.

On November 5th, 1638, our warden preached a

terrific sermon from the words, "Brethren, stand fast." Against gunpowder treason and plot "I could stamp, knock, bend my brow, and thunder, were it lawful, at the blood-thirstiness of Papists. He also compared their Church to the Scarlet Woman, and said, "have nothing to do with Popery in any kind whatsoever." Next year (1639) he preached a similar tirade, saying, "Jesuited Papists are brethren; instruments of cruelty are in their habitations."*

Before the country was plunged in warfare, however, Warden Heyrick drew up a lengthy petition to the king, which he got signed by sixty-four knights and squires, fifty-five divines, seven hundred and forty gentlemen, and about seven thousand freeholders and others in Lancashire; this he actually took to King Charles at York. It complimented the king, especially upon his Church views; in which it said he resembled Queen Elizabeth by weakening the hopes of sacrilegious devourers of Church patrimony, by providing against all Popish impieties and idolatries, and also against the growing dangers of Anabaptists, Brownists, and other novelists. "But yet," it went on, "whatsoever your Parliament says do that graciously &c. confirm so that there may be a blessed harmony between your Highness and that great Council." The king replied on the 6th June, 1642, saying he shall not yield in his zeal to either his father or Queen Elizabeth both against Popish superstition on the one side and schismatical innovation and confusion on the other, and that he thanks them for the address, but will not presume to instruct them how to approach Parliament on the subject. Nevertheless, in 1642 he was the first to sign an agreement promising to

* Hibbert-Ware's *Foundations*, i. 175.

pay £30 to Colonel Rosworm to fortify the town against the king; this promise he afterwards repudiated. He also allowed Lord Strange's gunpowder and match to be stolen from the college.

Doubtless, the warden's heart was sad and heavy, for he had lost a daughter (Susanna) on the 7th May, and his wife in the early part of April; but he could not have mourned her very long, for we hear of his marriage immediately after with Anna Maria, the daughter of Erasmus Breton, a merchant of Hamburg, and widow of a Mr. Hall, by whom he had a daughter Anna, who was buried on May 25th in the following year, not fourteen months after his first wife's death. By this lady he had five other children, only two of whom survived him. On the 15th May, 1647, he lost his first son John by his second wife, and on the 10th March, 1648, his daughter Joan, and on the 16th August, 1650, a second Joan.

During the year 1645 a pestilence visited Manchester and raged for many months, so that none could be permitted to come into or go out of the town. In this year he broke away from his allegiance to the Church of England, and in conjunction with other Puritan divines set up a Presbyterian classis in Manchester, over which he was elected moderator—the MS. records of which are still preserved in Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, and have been printed by the Chetham Society.

In 1648 Heyrick published "The Harmonious Consent of the Ministers of the Province within the County Palatine of Lancaster, with their Reverend Brethren the Ministers of the Province of London in their late Testimonie to the Trueth of Jesus Christ, and to our Solemn League and Covenant: as also against the Errours, Heresies, and Blasphemies of these Times and the Toleration of them."

Walker relates that on the 5th November, 1649, the college chest was broken open by a mob of soldiers and the deeds and writings of the college seized and sent to London where they afterwards perished in the great fire (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, pt. ii., p. 88). Another attempt is also attributed to the year 1641. It is, however, certain that the charters, *congés d'élire*, and all other important documents are quite safe in the chapter house of the cathedral and no evidence of their removal and return is authenticated, and, moreover, they were in evidence on the 3rd June, 1672 (vide *College Register*, vol. i.).

In 1650 Heyrick was granted a government pension of £100 per annum, but in the following year he was arrested on the charge of hostility and disaffection to the government in consequence of his having been implicated in Love's plot for the restoration of Charles II. He was conveyed to London and imprisoned, being joined later on by his colleague, Richard Hollinworth, and his friend and epitaphist, Thomas Case. However, only Love and Gibbons were executed, besides James, seventh earl of Derby, who suffered at Bolton. Mr. Heyrick escaped with difficulty and was heavily fined.

After this he seems to have kept very quiet. His twelfth child, John, was born in 1652, and his thirteenth, Helena, in 1657. In 1656 he lost his old friend Hollinworth.

His only act of importance during this period was signing a moderate concordat with the Episcopalians in 1659. He probably dreaded the lengths some of his friends were ready to go in Nonconformity; he was disgusted with the Parliament, and secretly longed for Church and State once more, for as soon as ever Charles II. was restored, Heyrick at once seceded from

the Presbyterians, and failed to attend the last classis which was held on the 14th August, 1660. The king was crowned on the following 23rd of April, and then Heyrick preached his last great sermon from the text, 2 Kings, xi. 12, "And he brought forth the king's son," in which he appeared a thorough Royalist. After the service the borough reeve, constables, and burgesses, together with the warden and fellows, marched to the conduit, from which there ran red claret wine. In this they drank the king's health, after which the whole town seems to have dined together, and a vote of thanks was passed to the warden for his sermon. In the following year the Act of Uniformity was passed, but nothing would induce Heyrick to sign it, and he also stoutly refused to give up his wardenship, which he said he held in lieu of a treasury debt. This aroused the king's ire, and he was persuaded to nominate Dr. Wolley to the position of warden, but Heyrick's friend the Earl of Manchester somehow begged him off, and he was allowed to retain his position.

In the following year, 1663, we find him associated with the feoffees of the Manchester Grammar School, but it is noticeable that he was not a feoffee, although entitled to be one by the foundation charter. In 1664 further repairs were made to the church, and the chapter resisted the demands of the Bishop of Chester to visit the college.

Warden Heyrick died on the 6th of August, 1667, aged sixty-seven years, having been at the head of ecclesiastical affairs in Manchester for thirty-two years.

He was buried three days after in the same grave as the founder of the college, that is, in front of the altar in the choir, whence his bones were removed in the following century when the warden's big vault was constructed.

In this vault the floor is paved with stones to the memory of Humphrey, son of Humphrey Heyrick, 1636; Mr. James Heyrick; Alexander, son of Thomas Radcliffe, of Leigh; and Helena, mother of the above and daughter of Warden Heyrick, 15th April, 1718.

The warden's will, written throughout in his own hand, was witnessed by H. Newcome and Richard Holbrooke, and was proved at Rochdale, 14th August, 1667, before Henry Pigot, B.D., vicar; the personalty amounted to £1,095. The essential parts of the will are printed by Raines in his *Wardens of Manchester*, ii. 138. A full copy will be found in Mr. J. E. Bailey's MSS. at the Chetham Library. The inventory of his goods, taken from Raines's *Lanc. MSS.*, vi. 291 (Chetham Library), may be quoted on account of several curious items.

AN INVENTORY OF THE GOODS AND CHATTELS OF MR. RICHARD HEYRICK DEC'ED APPRAISED 1 SEPR 1667.

In 2 carpets and tapestry hangings	xxx-oo-oo
In brass and Pewter	xx-01-01
One bed & bolster of Downe	iv-xvi-ox
One brass clocke	ij-ox-oo
In Books	clx-oo-oo
In apparele & 2 gold Rings	xx-oo-oo
One Spleen stone	x-oo-oo
In Linen	xxv-ov-oo
In debts good & bad	ccccxx-xvii-oo
In Plate	lv-oo-oo
In gold & ready money	lxxxv-xiij-oo
Sum totall	£1095-0-5d.

Particulars of Heyrick's children are given by Raines (*Wardens*, ii. 135), who also sets down his various literary efforts. A fuller bibliography is printed in *Trans. Lancashire and Cheshire Antiq. Soc.*, vii. 135.

It is hard to fairly judge Heyrick's character; he was respected by his people, and no evil deed is recorded

of him. He was first a Churchman, then a Presbyterian, and then a Churchman. Again, he was a king's man, but he sided with the Parliament; he was a violent preacher, yet piously disposed, for Mr. Newcome dedicated to him his admirable little book, *The Sinner's Hope*. He was not a vicar of Bray, for he went to prison for his loyalty, and refused to sign the Act of Uniformity for conscience sake. He lived in troublous times, and, although he changed his mind and views more than once, he seems to have done so from honest conviction.

WARDEN HEYRICK'S BRASS.

Dr. Hibbert Ware, in his *Foundations in Manchester* (vol. ii., page 302), thus describes Warden Heyrick's monument: "Beneath [the mural tablet of Thomas Ogden] hangs a memorial for Warden Heyrick, which, like the person it commemorates, has undergone many vicissitudes. Formerly it hung behind the stalls within the north aisle of the chancel, thence it migrated to the pillar on the left of the entrance on going into the chapter-house, where it remained several years—but on the erection of the preposterous iron stove a few years ago, it was removed to the situation where we now find it, and here, we sincerely hope, it has finally found a resting place.—This memorial is a copper-plate, within a frame of singular design, constructed of oak which is painted black—and is a curious specimen of the art of frame making about the middle of the seventeenth century.—Arms: on the Dexter side of the Brass, Heyrick—Argent, a fess vair or and gules, a crescent for difference marking the second son. Crest: in the centre a Bull's head couped argent, horned and eared sable, gorged with a chaplet of roses proper (these do not appear, but laurel,—

Arms on sinister side). Impaled: Heyrick as above, and Breton,—paly per fess indented Argent and gules counter-changed, at dexter chief a mullet sable. Motto: Virtus omnia nobilitat."

There are one or two slight inaccuracies in this description. This memorial is certainly *not* a copper-plate, but a brass. The frame of oak is brown with age, but I do not see that it was ever painted black.

Its greatest height is fifty-three inches and the greatest width thirty-six inches. The frame consists of an architrave and split gable, supported by classical pillars and pediments. Within is a brass plate thirty-three and one quarter inches long by twenty-three and one quarter inches broad. Close up to the top of the brass plate in the centre is a crest; upon an ordinary heraldic wreath a second wreath of laurel, over which a bull's head. On the dexter side is a Caroline shield argent a fess vair with azure marking (the ordinary kind of vair):* in chief a crescent to mark the second son, although Heyrick was undoubtedly the third son. On the sinister side is a similar shield per pale the same arms for Heyrick, and Breton—paly per fess indented argent and azure counter-changed, at dexter chief a mullet—the difference for the third son.

The plate is full of cramped Roman capital and Roman small writing put anyhow, with curious diphthongs everywhere, the engraving is rough and clumsy, and the spacing very bad; a copy of the Latin inscription and a free translation in English run as follows:—

* This was an error of the engraver's.

ARMS. CREST. ARMS.

Siste viator moræ pretium est
Sub eodem cippo cum veneræbili Huntingdono
Primo hujus Collegii custode jacet
Decimus quartus ab eo successor Richardus Herrick
Gulielmi Herrick Equitis Aurati filius
Collegii Omnium Animarum, apud Oxoniens.
Socius olim studiosissimus
Ecclesiæ de North Reps in agro Norfolcienci, deinde pastor fidissimus
Hujus ce denique Collegii per triginta duos annos
(Multa alia, ultro oblato, beneficia aversatus hac sola dignitate contentus)
Custos, sive guardianus vigilantissimus
Qui
Judicium solidum cum Ingenio acutissimo
Singularum zelum cum prudentiâ eximiâ
Gravitatem summam cum egregiâ morum suavitate
Generis nobilitatem, nominis celebritatem, et quæcumque minores animos
inflare solent cum humilitate mira fælissime imperavit
Infelices sui seculi errores non effugit modo sed et strenue
Fugavit: paci inter omnes pios suos pariter ac
Vicinos conciliandæ pro summâ sapientiâ suâ, eo successu insudavit, ut
inter non infrequentes dissensus nulla vel minima esset, dissensio
Qui postquam ætate sua inservivit Dei consilio
Obdormivit
Aug: 6to: año: Dñi 1667.
Ætatis suæ 67.

Abi viator, et æmulare.

Hac gratia ab executrice
Anna Maria conjuge charissima
Prius impetrata
Flens posuit Thomas Case
Συγχρονος in Academiâ
Ex Æde Xti Alumnus
Artium Mag. verbi Dei
Apud Trinobantes, minister
Quem in conjunctissimum con-
Victus, et familiaritatis con-
Sortium in academia ultro
Admisit: et cujus per quin-
Quaginta, prope, annos tanto
Amore flagravit ut eadem vellet
Et nollet: crederes unam animam
In duobus esse divisam.
I. decus. I. nostrum. Sequemur.

[TRANSLATION.]

Stay, wayfarer, it is worth your while;
Under the same tombstone with venerable Huntingdon,
First warden of this college, lies
His fourteenth successor, Richard Herrick,
Son of Sir William Herrick, knight—
Of the College of All Souls at Oxford,
At one time a most studious fellow;
Next of the church of North Repps, in the county of Norfolk,
a very faithful pastor;
Lastly of this college for thirty-two years
(Having refused many other preferments offered besides,
being content with this sole dignity).
A most watchful master or warden,
He most happily combined
Weighty counsel with the keenest wit,
Singular zeal with rare prudence,
The utmost gravity with distinguished courtesy,
Nobility of birth and celebrity of name, and whatsoever things are wont
to puff up smaller minds, with admirable humility.
The unhappy errors of his time he not only avoided but also boldly vanquished. He laboured so successfully in procuring peace as well among his own pious (relatives) as his neighbours, that by his extreme wisdom in affairs which not infrequently cause quarrels, none or the least matter of dispute was found.
"Who after he had served his generation by the will of God
Fell on sleep"
Aug. 6th, in the year of our Lord 1667,
Aged 67.

Depart, wayfarer, and (learn to) imitate (him).

By her kindness first besought
From his executrix, his most beloved
Wife Anna Maria, his mourner
Thomas Case has erected (this tablet),
(Who was his) contemporary at college,
A student of Christ Church,
A master of arts, a minister of
The word of God among the Trinobantes,
To whom he was bound by the dearest ties,
And was besides admitted into the closest
Intimacy while at college,
And in whose great love
For nearly fifty years
He so rejoiced, that (each) wished
Or disliked the same things; in fact,
One would have believed that the same soul
Was shared by two bodies.
Go, beloved.
Go, my second self.
May we follow thee.

About which inscription it may be said that the writer of this fulsome eulogy was the Rev. Thomas Case, Heyrick's curate at North Repps, who got into serious trouble under Bishop Wren—from this the warden extricated him by bringing him into Lancashire. Case is immortalised in Butler's *Hudibras*, and is duly recorded in *The Dictionary of National Biography* in a memoir from the pen of the late Mr. J. E. Bailey.

Crest: A bull's head argent, horned and eared sable, gorged with roses proper, couped.

Arms: Argent, a fess vair gules and or; for difference, a crescent.

Motto: Virtus omnia nobilitat.

3 Sons. 5 Daughters.

HENRY, born 1604. ROGER, Fellow of All Souls, 1628. JOHN, born 1612. MARY. MARTHA. ELIZABETH = Beaumont Right, 1633.

ELIZABETH = Rev. John Fogg.

ay, JOAN, bur. 10 Mar., 1649. JOAN, bur. 16 Aug., 1650. JOHN, bap. 19 Aug., 1662; *ob.* 1687. HELLENA, bap. 11 Aug., 1657; mar. 24 Feb., 1684; bur. 25 Mar., 1722. = Thomas Radcliffe, of Leigh; bur.

ALEXR. RADCLIFFE, bur. 15 April, 1718.

MANCHESTER CHECKS AND TOKENS.

BY GEORGE C. YATES, F.S.A.

THE following notes on a small collection of checks and tokens, issued in connection with some popular places of amusement in Manchester during the first half of this century, are presented with the object of placing on record a few particulars of certain resorts, the like of which no longer exists in this city or neighbourhood. There are still living many people, but the number is naturally fast diminishing, who remember these gardens and taverns when they were in their glory, situated, as the former were, in pleasant suburban scenery.

I.

O. "Vauxhall Gardens. Manchester."

R. A shield of arms. Crest a falcon. RT. in cypher below.

E. Milled.

Tinker's or Vauxhall Gardens were situated in Collyhurst, between the present Collyhurst Road and Rochdale Road. They were established a few years before the close of the last century, and are thus described in

Scholes's *Manchester and Salford Directory* for 1797: "Robert Tinker, Grape and Compass, Coffee House, and Tea Gardens, Collyhurst." About 1814 the name was changed to Vauxhall. For half a century these gardens were the resort on holiday occasions of the working classes of the town and neighbourhood. They have found their poet laureate, says the late John Harland, in his edition of the *Songs of the Wilsons*, 1866, p. 52, in the person of Alexander Wilson, who, in a song bearing the title "Johnny Green's Description of Tinker's Gardens," gives a very humorous account of the scene and manner of its visitors. Tinker died about 1834. The gardens were closed about 1851 or 1852, having been for many years shorn of their former attractiveness, and have been literally taken away, the subsoil being a valuable bed of sand of a peculiar quality used by iron moulders. The gardens became the property of Mr. Buckley, who is reputed to have made a fortune out of the sand. The Grapes Inn in the present Collyhurst Road is not far from the site of the old tavern.

II.

O. "Benj^{n} Lang," with pentagonal star before and after. "Victoria Music Gallery near Manchester Old Church."

R. Small bust of Queen Victoria to left, between a sprig of oak and laurel. Musical instruments below. "Victoria House." In small letters at bottom, "Pope & C^{o} Birm." Radiations.

E. Milled. Brass.

Ben Lang's was a popular tavern adjoining Victoria Bridge, Manchester, and was built upon the rugged rock slightly overhanging the Irwell. The site is now covered by a portion of the Grosvenor Hotel. At once a vault,

a refreshment room, a boathouse, and a singing gallery, no wonder it attracted incessant crowds of the matter-of-fact sons and daughters of John Bull. Lang did a good business, and was well liked by the particular class of customers who supported him. He had a "garden" on the top of the building. He had the roof levelled, and a room erected with a promenade around it. Plants were placed here and there, and that was his garden. It was in this house that a dreadful accident occurred on Friday, July 31st, 1868. At a benefit concert a false alarm of fire was raised, and a panic ensued, in which twenty-three persons were fatally crushed and trampled to death in their frantic efforts to escape from the hall, eleven others being injured. The sufferers were chiefly boys and girls. This music-room was best known to the multitude by its aliases—of "Ben Lang's," "Th' Trafford," or "Th' Vic." In Pigott's Directory for 1838 the name is given as Benjn. Lang, Vict., Trafford Arms, 6, Old Bridge St.

III.

O. Benj^{n} Lang, with star before and after, Ordsal Gardens, Salford, Manchester.

R. Rose, shamrock, and thistle, between "Ordsal Gardens." In small letters at bottom, "T. Pope & Co. Birm."

E. Milled. Size of a penny.

Ordsal Gardens, or Ben Lang's Gardens, were situate on the right bank of the Irwell, almost opposite to the river entrance of the Pomona Gardens. Part of the site is now covered with an immense mill, belonging to Richard Haworth and Co. The gardens were much frequented by Ben Lang's patrons. Two small steam-

boats (Punch and Judy) starting from Lang's landing-stage, at Victoria Bridge, to the gardens every half-hour on Saturday and other afternoons.

The gardens were not very extensive; the chief attraction being a good-sized dancing board, on which the visitors danced to the strains of a brass band. Dancing in clogs was not forbidden, and the noise some of the lads made whilst dancing was very great. The old house, formerly Ben Lang's, is still standing on the grounds belonging to Hervey, Peek, and Hervey.

IV.

O. Sprigs of laurel. "White House Hotel, Hulme."

R. Two guns crossed and a pigeon above, with a wreath of laurel. Halfpenny size.

V.

O. "White House Hotel, Hulme."

R. A swan. Farthing size.

The White House Gardens were situated in Stretford Road, Hulme, on land now occupied by Platford's Hotel, Cronshaw's brewery, and private houses. The old house stood back from the road in a crescent, bounded on one side by Chorlton Road, on the other by the Black Brook. It was a very pretty house, long and rather low, always whitewashed, and had fine trees on either side. The garden contained some large elm trees, from which swings hung. In Baines's Directory for 1825 I do not find these gardens mentioned, but I find them marked on B. R. Davies' Map of Manchester for 1833. In Pigot's Directory for 1838 there is a White House, Stretford New Road, kept by Abraham Whittaker.

VI.

O. A cluster of fruits. "Pomona Gardens."

R. "W. and J. Beardsley, Pomona Gardens, Cornbrook, Hulme."

E. Some specimens are milled, others plain. Brass.

About half a century ago these gardens were very popular. They were kept by Messrs. W. and J. Beardsley, and were situate in Cornbrook, extending along the banks of the Irwell and the Bridgewater Canal to Throstle Nest. During the regattas on the Irwell the gardens were crowded with a fashionable gathering, for within the grounds were erected the grand stands, and it was from here the boats were started. After the regatta there was generally a grand display of fireworks, furnished by Mr. Colton, of Albert Bridge. The late Mr. James Reilly became the proprietor in 1868, and he erected some immense buildings, in which horse and agricultural shows were held, and some remarkable popular political and other demonstrations took place. An interesting record of some of these is contained in "The Pomona Gardens, Manchester, as they are to-day," published in 1875. This was written by Mr. Leo Grindon, but issued without his name. These gardens were abolished at the commencement of the Manchester Ship Canal, and their site is now occupied by the Pomona Docks.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

BY GEO. C. YATES, F.S.A.

DURING the visit of the British Association to Manchester, in 1887, I made a collection of the principal stone implements found in Lancashire and Cheshire, which was exhibited at Owens College to the members of the British Association, and also to the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. A complete list of these implements was made and printed in the Society's volume for 1887. At that time a hope was expressed that a similar list of all the local bronze implements would be made.

Bronze implements belonged to the period when stone was gradually falling into disuse for cutting purposes, and iron was either practically unknown in this country or had been but partially adopted for tools and weapons. Sir John Evans, in his great work on *The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland*, says that "in this country, at all events, it is impossible to fix any hard and fast limits for the close

of the Stone Period, or for the beginning or end of the Bronze Period, or for the commencement of that of Iron. Though the succession of these three stages of civilisation may here be regarded as certain, the transition of one to the other in a country of such extent as Britain—occupied, moreover, as it probably was, by several tribes of different descent, manners, and customs—must have required a long course of years to become general; and even in any particular district the change cannot have been sudden. There must of necessity have been a time when in each district the new phase of civilisation was being introduced and the old conditions had not been entirely changed; so that the three stages of progress represented by the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Periods, like the three principal colours of the rainbow, overlap, intermingle, and shade off the one into the other, though their succession, so far as Britain and Western Europe are concerned, appears to be equally well defined with that of the prismatic colours." There can be no doubt that iron must have been known in Greece some ten or twelve centuries before our era, though it was an extremely rare metal. It also appears that as early as B.C. 500, or even 600, iron or steel was in common use, though bronze had not been altogether superseded for offensive arms such as spear heads and battle-axes.

The manufacture of arms seems to have been a main part of the bronze industry; but weapons did not show much improvement in pattern, being, indeed, but little more than reproductions in metal of the work of the Polished Stone Period. Axes and spears were the most important; hilted spear heads or daggers were a part of common equipment. Amongst bronze implements are found flat and flanged celts, winged celts and palstaves, socketed celts, chisels, gouges, hammers, sickles, knives,

razors, daggers and their hilts, spear heads, swords, halberds, maces, shields, bucklers and helmets, and personal ornaments.

FLAT CELTS.

Flat celts, or those of simple form with the faces somewhat convex, and approximating in shape to the polished stone celts of the Neolithic Period, have been regarded by several antiquaries as being probably the earliest bronze implements or weapons.

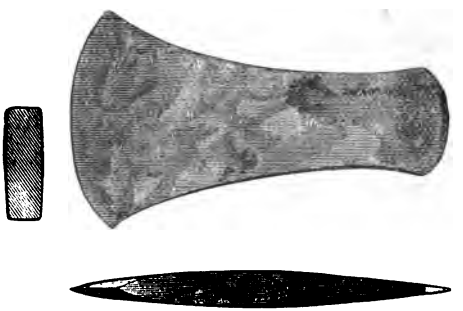


FIG. 1.

FLAT CELT.

One of these flat celts was found near Grappenhall, Cheshire (*Archæological Journal*, xviii. 158). Another, 9 inches long and 5 inches broad at the cutting edge, found in the ruins of Gleaston Castle, is engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. v., plate vii., i., p. 106. One belonging to Dr. Kendrick, found at Rixton, near Warrington, is described as being "ornamented with punched lines in a very unusual manner" (*Archæological Journal*, xviii. 159).

In some instances, the faces of the celts have been wrought into a series of slightly-hollowed facets. One

such from Read, Lancashire, is in the British Museum, and is engraved in Evans's work as fig. 6. The central space between the two series of ridges, and also the margins of the faces, are ornamented with shallow chevrons punched in. The sides have been hammered into three facets, and this has produced slight flanges at

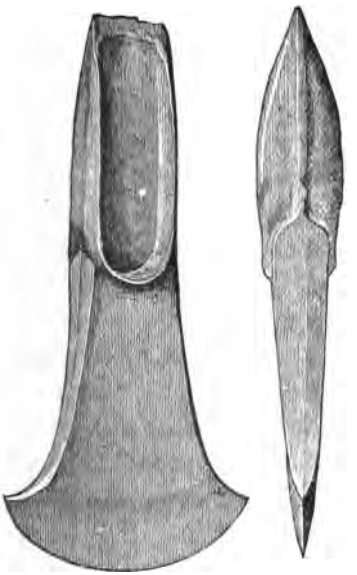


FIG. 2.

FLANGED CELT OR PALSTAVE.

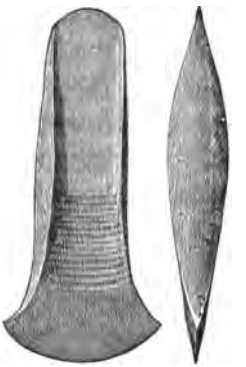


FIG. 3.

FLANGED CELT.

the margins of the faces. These facets are ornamented with diagonal lines. This celt was found with two others, apparently of the same kind, and is described and engraved in Whitaker's *History of the Original Parish of Whalley*.* The author says that these instruments

* Third edition, 1818, plate ii.

were from 9 to 12 inches long, and had a broad and narrow end; but had neither loops, grooves, nor any other contrivance by which they could be fixed in a shaft or applied to any known use. That in the British Museum was obtained by the late Mr. Charles Towneley. The two others were formerly in the collections of the Rev. D. Milles, P.S.A., and of Dr. Whitaker.

WINGED CELTS AND PALSTAVES.

Winged celts may be generally described as those in which the flanges are short and have a great amount of lateral extension. When these wings are hammered over, so as to form a kind of socket on each side of the blade, one of the varieties of the palstave is the result. The other and more common variety of the palstave form has the portion of the blade which lies between the wings or side flanges and above the stop-ridge cast thinner than the rest of the blade, thus leaving a recess or groove on each side into which the handle fitted. Some of these celts are provided with a loop on one side, others have a loop on each side. One of these implements was found on Charter's Moss, Turton, about 1810, and is now in the Chadwick Museum, Bolton.

In a palstave found at Winwick, the blade below the stop-ridge appears to be nearly flat. A broad flat ring of bronze, 1¾ inches in diameter, was found at the same time (*Archæological Association Journal*, xv., plate xxv., 236, xiv. 269).

A palstave without loops was found at Acker's Common, Cheshire (*Archæological Journal*, xviii. 158).

The palstaves which are provided with a loop on one side present as many varieties as those without a loop. The same character of ornamentation occurs on the

instruments of both classes. Indeed for some length of time both forms appear to have been contemporaneous and in use together.

LOOPED PALSTAVES.

One of these implements (5½ inches) was found in Lancashire, and is engraved in *Archæologia*. Another looped palstave was found on Cockey Moor, near Bolton, in 1839, and is erroneously described in the *Lancashire*

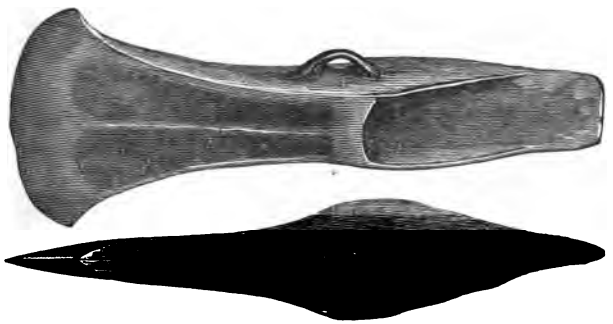


FIG. 4.
LOOPED PALSTAVE.

and Cheshire Antiquarian Society's Transactions, vol. xii., 49, as a "British standard." Two other looped palstaves (6 inches) were found with a chisel and a spear head at Broxton, Cheshire, and are in the collection of Sir P. de M. Grey Egerton, Bart.

SOCKETED CELTS.

The class of celts cast in such a manner as to have a socket for receiving the haft is numerously represented in the British Isles. In this form of instrument the haft was actually imbedded in the blade, whereas in the case

of the flat and flanged celts and of the so-called palstaves the blade was imbedded in the handle.

A socketed celt has been figured from Cuerdale, and five others at Winmarleigh, near Garstang, together with two spears, one of them having crescent-shaped openings in the blade (*Archæological Association Journal*, viii. 332, plate xxxvii., 1; *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, ii. 304; *ibid*, xv. 235).

SOCKETED CELTS, WITH RIBS AND PELLETS ON THE FACES.

In the Warrington Museum is a curious variety of the celt with the three vertical ribs ending in pellets (J. Evans, fig. 136). It will be seen that in addition to the

FIG. 5.
SOCKETED CELT WITH LOOP.

vertical ribs there is a double series of chevrons over the upper part of the blade. The metal is somewhat oxidised and the pattern is made rather more distinct in the engraving than in the original. It was found at Winwick (*Archæological Journal*, xv., p. 158; *Archæological Association Journal*, xv., p. 236, plate xxiv., 7).

There have been in this country a few instances of the discovery of bronze rings in company with palstaves and socketed celts, and these rings may have possibly served

a similar purpose, though it must be confessed that such a use is purely conjectural. One was found in company with a bronze palstave without a loop at Winwick, and belonged to Dr. Kendrick, who in 1858 suggested that it was a sort of ferrule to put round the handle of the palstave to prevent the wood from splitting when the instrument was struck (*Archæological Association Journal*, xiv. 269; *ibid*, xv. 236, plate xxv.; *Archæological Journal*, xviii. 159.

There can be no doubt that celts and palstaves were cutting tools or weapons, and that they were not destined for direct use in the hand without the addition of any shaft or handle. In fact, with the palstave and socketed forms, it is evident that special provisions are made for a

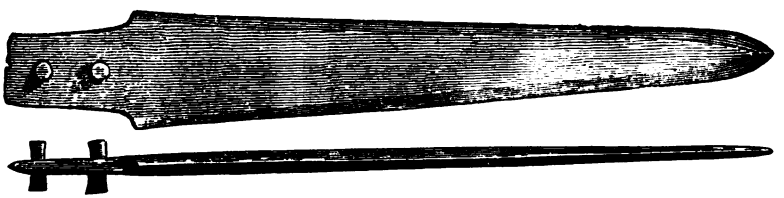


FIG. 6.

KNIFE OR DAGGER.

haft of some kind. This haft, whether long or short, must either have been straight or crooked. If straight, a kind of chisel or spade must have resulted; if crooked or L-shaped, an axe, hatchet, or adze.

On the table are modern axes from my own collection, showing how the Bechuanas, the Masasi, the Kaffirs, the natives of Cameroons, India, Brazil, and other countries mount their iron axes, which are identical in shape with the celts of the Bronze Age. Other modern axes were exhibited showing how the socketed celt was mounted.

Small knives or knife daggers appear to have been among the earliest objects to which bronze was applied in Britain. A dagger about 4½ inches long was found with a stone axe-hammer and bones in an urn within a barrow at Winwick. One, 2½ inches, with a rivet hole in

FIG. 7.
SOCKETED KNIFE.

its broad tang, was found in an urn on Lancaster Moor (*Archæological Association Journal*, xxvi. 295, plate xxv. 9; *ibid*, xxi. 160).

The ordinary form of socketed knife has a straight double-edged blade, extending from an oval or oblong socket, pierced by one or two holes, through which rivets or pins could pass to secure the haft. Fig 7 shows a knife with two rivet holes.

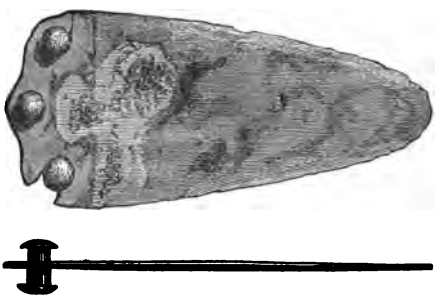


FIG. 8.
KNIFE DAGGER.

The more ordinary form of instrument is that of which the blade was secured to the handle by two or more rivets at its broad base. These may be subdivided into

knife-daggers with thin flat blades (fig. 8) and daggers which, as a rule, have a thick midrib and more or less ornamentation on the surface of the blade. The former variety is now generally accepted as being the more ancient of the two, and may probably have served as a cutting instrument for all purposes and not have been intended for a weapon.

Amongst ancient weapons of bronze, perhaps the most remarkable both for elegance of form and for the skill displayed in the casting are the leaf-shaped swords, of which a considerable number have come down to our times. Most of the bronze swords are shorter than those of the present day; but the Roman sword would in the time of Julius Cæsar appear to have been longer than ours. The swords in use amongst the Britons at a somewhat later period appear to have been of great size, they were also bluntly pointed. One of the features in bronze swords is the comparatively small size of the hilt. The handles are always very small, a fact which tends to prove that the men who used these swords were but of moderate stature. Sir John Lubbock, in *Prehistoric Times*, p. 32, says, "The handles of the bronze swords are very short, and could not have been held comfortably by hands as large as ours—a characteristic much relied on by those who attribute the introduction of bronze into Europe to a people of Asiatic origin." I am not aware of any bronze swords having been found in either Lancashire or Cheshire, but

FIG. 9.
SWORD.

there is in the Peel Park Museum a bronze scabbard said to have been found in Pilling Moss, Lancashire. The sword here represented (fig. 9) is a remarkably fine one (27½ inches) and is in the collection of Canon Greenwell.

POMMELS.

A pommel of a sword or dagger, of an ornamental character, was found with burnt bones in an urn at Wilmslow in 1839, and is engraved in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association. The receptacle is so small that the haft to which it was attached probably consisted of but a single piece of oxhorn or wood. It appears as if the mortise had been made by drilling three holes side by side (*British Archæological Association*, xvi., plate xxv., fig. 5, 288).

A small dagger blade, found in an urn at Wilmslow, seems to have a single chevron upon it (*Archæological Association Journal*, xvi. 288, plate xxv., fig. 6).

SPEARS.

A spear head (similar to that in Sir John Evans's work, fig. 410), with the faces of the loops lozenge-shaped, was found, with two looped palstaves and a chisel, at Broxton, and is now in the collection of Sir Philip de M. G. Egerton, Baronet.

A rather long specimen was found, together with a plain leaf-shaped spear head and five socketed celts, at Winmarleigh. It is 19½ inches long. There are small ridges by the side of the midrib and round the margin of the openings. This spear head is now in the Warrington Museum (*Archæological Association Journal*, xv. 234; *Archæological Journal*, xviii. 158).

A spear head similar to fig. 10 was found in the workings of the Irlam section of the Manchester Ship Canal, and is deposited in the Owens College Museum.

Spear heads have been found at Winmarleigh and Cuerdale (*Archæological Association Journal*, xv. 235, plate xxiv., 3; viii. 332).

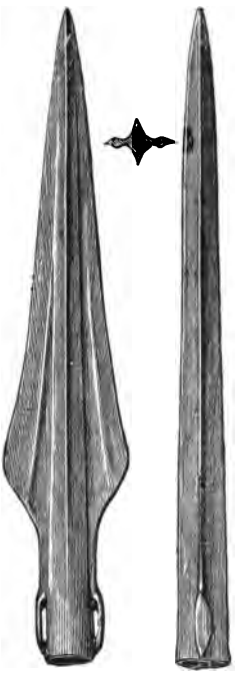


FIG. 10.
LANCE HEAD, WITH LOOPS.

FIG. 11.
SPEAR HEAD.

As chisels were probably used in ancient times, as at present, not only in conjunction with a mallet, but also in the hand alone with pressure as paring tools, it would have been found convenient to attach them to wooden or

horn handles. Accordingly we find them both provided with a tang or shank for driving into a wooden handle, like the majority of modern chisels, and also, though more rarely, with a socket for the reception of a handle, like the heavy mortising chisels of the present day. Chisels of the tanged variety vary considerably in size

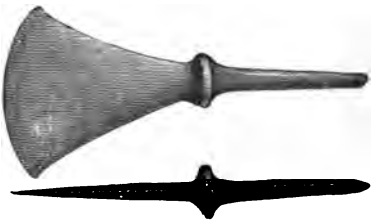


FIG. 12.
TANGED CHISEL.

and strength, and in the relative width of the blade to the length. One with part of the tang broken off, and the blade $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, was found in the Kirkhead Cave, Cartmel. A very large example of a chisel with lugs at the side is shown in Evans's work, fig. 197. It is the property of Sir Philip

FIG. 13.
SOCKETED GOUGE

de M. Grey Egerton, F.R.S. It was found in company with two looped palstaves and a spear head near Broxton.

Closely allied to chisels are gouges in which the edge, instead of being straight, is curved or hollowed, so that

it is adapted for working out rounded or oval holes. There are two varieties, the tanged and the socketed, of which the former is far rarer than the latter. Of English socketed gouges the most common form is that shown in fig. 13.

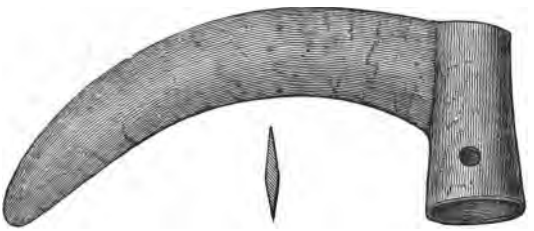


FIG. 14.
SICKLE.

Sickles are the only undoubtedly agricultural implements in bronze with which we are acquainted in this country. Their rarity in this country, as compared with their abundance in some parts of Southern Europe, is remarkable. The socketed sickle (fig. 14) is in the collection of Sir John Evans. The blade, which is almost as sharp at the back as at the edge, is not quite central with the socket, but so placed as to make the

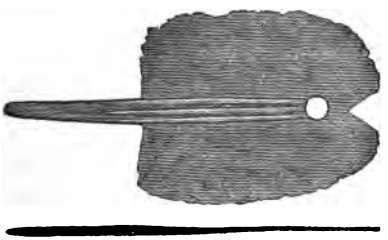


FIG. 15.
DOUBLE-EDGED RAZOR.

instrument better adapted for use in the right hand than in the left.

The form of instrument most commonly known under the name of razor is that shown in fig. 15 from a specimen in Sir John Evans's collection.

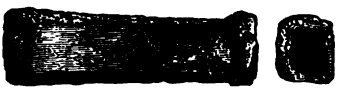


FIG. 16.

HAMMER-LIKE INSTRUMENT.

Another form of tool constructed with a socket to receive the handle in precisely the same manner as the socketed celts and gouges is the hammer.

A bronze torque, or collar, was found at Mow Road, Rochdale. This was in halves, dowelled together with iron pins (*Archæologia*, xxv. 595; *Archæological Journal*, xviii. 167.

The torque, or torc, takes its name from the Latin *torques*, which again is derived *à torquendo*. This word *torques* was applied to a twisted collar of gold or other metal worn round the neck.

I have pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Sir John Evans, K.C.B., for the loan of the engravings illustrating this paper, and to his extremely valuable work on *Ancient Bronze Implements* for much of the information as to the various classes of implements mentioned.

TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

LANCASHIRE.

Ainsworth (Cockey Moor)	... Looped palstave	... L.C.A., x. 249, xii. 49.
Cartmel	... Implements	... Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, 250, 255.
Cartmel: Flookburgh	... Palstaves	... A., liii. 533; C. & W., viii. 265.
Charter's Moss	... Celts	... B.A.A., xxvii. 526; L.C.A., xii. 48.
Croft (Southworth)	... Palstave	... Warrington Museum.
Cuerdale	... Celt and spear head	... A.B.I., 188, 314; B.A.A., viii. 332; W.H.W., ii. 336.
Dalton (Black Hagg)	... Copper (?) weapons	... A., liii. 534.
Dalton	... Spear head	... H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.
Darwen, Over	... Dagger or spear head ...	... *Reliquary*, vi. 137; L.C.H., xviii. 273; L.C.A., iii. 269.
Egbert Dean (Sharples)	... Palstave	... L.C.H., iv. 131.
Furness	... Armlet, celt	... A., liii. 534; L.C.A., x. 250.
Gleaston Castle	... Flat celt	... A., v. 106, plate vii.; A.B.I., 43.
Irlam (Ship Canal)	... Looped spear head, socketed	... L.C.A., x. 250.
Kenyon	... Tongue of fibula	... L.C.A., x. 250; Warrington Museum.
Kirkhead (Cartmel)	... Tanged chisel, celts	... A.B.I., 168; A.J., xxv. 324; C. & W., ix. 203; L.C.A., ii. 5, v. 330.
Lancaster Moor	... Dagger	... B.A.A., xxi. 159; A.B.I., 224.
Marton	... Celt	... Fishwick's *Poulton*, 1, 2.
Marton	... Brass axe, &c.	... Thornber's *Blackpool*, 18, 328.
Mossfield Roose, near Barrow ...	... Flanged celt	... *Barrow News*, March 7th, 1896.

Mow Road (Rochdale)	Torque	A.B.I., 381; A., xxv. 595; A.J., xviii. 167; W.H.W., ii. 458.
Page Bank, between Leece and Rampside	Dagger	A., liii. 536.
Pilling	Implement	L.C.H., iv. 105.
Pilling	Dagger sheath	Peel Park Museum.
Preston	Spear head	L.C.A., v. 343; P.S.A., 2nd series, xii. 89.
Read	Celts	A.B.I., 47; W.H.W., i. 34, ii. 39.
Revidge, Blackburn	Pin head	*Lancashire L. Gleanings*, iii. 82.
Ribble, River	Celts	Man. Lit. & Phil. Soc., v. 527, 534, plate.
Risley	Flat celt	P.S.A., 2nd series, v. 423.
Rixton, near Warrington	Ornamented flat celt ...	A.B.I., 46; A.J., xviii. 159.
Southworth, Winwick	Palstave, no loop	Warrington Museum.
Stainton	Weapon	A., liii. 536.
Stainton	Socketed celt and winged palstave	*Barrow News* of March, 1896.
Stainton	Two celts	*Manchester Guardian*, October 5th, 1894.
Urswick, Little	Implements, sword (?), rings	A., liii. 537; C. & W., iii., p. xxvii.
Walton-le-Dale	Axes, spear head, &c. ...	Hardwick's *Hist. Preston*, 38.
Wegber (near Carnforth)	Implements	L.C.A., ii. 116; v. 327.
Winmarleigh	Celts, spear heads, &c. ...	A.B.I., 118, 314, 335, 466; Warrington Museum; B.A.A., xv. 234; A.J., xviii. 158; P.S.A., 2nd series, v. 423; L.C.H., iii. 123.
Winmarleigh	Socketed celts, spear heads	Warrington Museum.
Winwick	Dagger, socketed celt, palstave, and ring	A.B.I., 82, 123, 158, 224; B.A.A., xiv. 268, xv. 236, xvi. 295; A.J., xviii. 158, 159; P.S.A., 2nd series, v. 423; L.C.H., xii. 189; Warrington Museum.

CHESHIRE.

Ackers Common, near Warrington ...	... Palstave	A.B.I., 86; A.J., xviii. 158.
Adswood, Stockport	... Palstave	L.C.A., xiii.
Bechton	... Spear head	Warrington Museum.
Broxton	... Looped palstaves, chisel, socketed spear head	A.B.I., 90, 169, 331, 464.
Grappenhall	... Flat celt	A.B.I., 43; A.J., xviii. 158; Warrington Museum.
Latchford	... Palstave, no loop	Warrington Museum.
Wilmslow	... Pommel dagger	A.B.I., 238.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. ... *Archæologia.*
A.B.I. ... Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements.*
A.J. ... *Archæological Journal.*
B.A.A. ... British Archæological Association, *Journal.*
C. & W.... Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, *Transactions.*
L.C.A. ... Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, *Transactions.*
L.C.H. ... Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, *Transactions.*
P.S.A. ... *Proceedings*, Society of Antiquaries.
W.H.W... Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, 4th edition.

PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, January 25th, 1895.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting was held in the Chetham College, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson presiding.

The annual report was read by Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A.

The report and Treasurer's statement of accounts were unanimously adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President:

The Duke of Devonshire.

Vice-Presidents:

Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart.	J. Holme Nicholson, M.A.
Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.	H. Colley March, M.D., F.S.A.
W. E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L.	Charles W. Sutton.

Council:

Samuel Andrew.	William Harrison.
C. T. Tallent-Bateman.	Nathan Heywood.
H. T. Crofton.	T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.	Robert Langton.
George Esdaile, C.E.	Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A.
Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A.	George H. Rowbotham.
Major Gilbert J. French.	Albert Nicholson.

George Pearson.

Treasurer: Thomas Letherbrow.

Honorary Secretary: George C. Yates, F.S.A.

J. P. EARWAKER, M.A. F.S.A.

Friday, February 1st, 1895.

The monthly meeting was held in the Chetham Library. The Rev. E. F. Letts occupied the chair.

Mr. Albert Nicholson moved a vote of condolence with the widow and family of the late Mr. J. P. Earwaker. Mr. Nicholson spoke with much feeling of the regret which, individually and as a Society, they felt at the death of their friend. Every antiquary in the country would deplore the removal of Mr. Earwaker from their common pursuit. His antiquarian knowledge was not only extensive, but was of a character peculiar and almost unique. His work in the muniment rooms of Lancashire and Cheshire had afforded him the opportunity of collecting much curious antiquarian information, and it was a matter for sorrow that much of this research had never been noted, and would consequently be lost. The departure of his genial personality would leave a gap in their midst which, some of them thought, would never be filled. He would like to refer also to the death of Mr. E. G. Paley, who had been a good worker in the Society. Some of the finest modern churches in Lancashire stood to record his skill as an architect.

Mr. T. Cann Hughes, on behalf of Cheshire antiquaries, seconded the motion, and after a few suitable words from the Chairman it was carried unanimously.

A paper by Mr. W. Fergusson Irvine, of Birkenhead, was then read on "Church Discipline in the Sixteenth Century, as shown by extracts from the Bishop of Chester's MS, Visitation Books for the Deanery of Manchester." (See p. 56.)

A paper by the Rev. J. R. Luck, on "The Exploration of the Second Mound near Stonyhurst," was read by the Secretary (Mr. G. C. Yates). (See page 27.)

Mr. S. Jackson exhibited the drawing of a stone celt (eleven inches by three and a quarter inches) found in the Ship Canal excavation at Cadishead. It is well polished, of a slate colour, and the edges flattened. It is deposited in the Preston Museum. He also exhibited a perforated axe-hammer, found at Kellet, Bolton-le-Sands. Also a collection of ancient Persian and Assyrian coins.

Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited a drawing of a neolithic stone axe found at Gorton; flint daggers and lance heads; and a curious flint hand-tool from Santon, Suffolk.

Mr. John Parker was elected a member of the Society.

Friday, February 22nd, 1895.

WINTER CONVERSAZIONE.

The winter conversazione was held in Chetham Hospital and Library, Manchester, the whole suite of rooms being thrown open for the occasion. From seven to a quarter to eight o'clock refreshments were provided in the great hall. Members first visited the kitchen, the workshops, dormitories, and gymnasiums, where the college boys gave a short exhibition. Then the audit-room was visited. In it many treasures of the college library were exhibited, amongst them being the MS. of the Flores Historiarum, by Matthew Paris, 1241–1249; MS. Vulgate Bible, 1250; Sarum Missal, beautifully illuminated, 1350; ancient Hebrew scroll; MS. of John Bradford, the martyr; old MS. Koran; Clog Almanack; Byrom's MS. of "Christians Awake;" also ancient embroidered vests, reputed to be Humphrey Chetham's. This room being specially lighted, the members were able to examine the beautiful fifteenth-century oak ceiling. The room is wainscotted up to a

certain height, above which is a floriated plaster frieze. This room contains what is called "The Founder's Chair;" it is ascribed to the thirteenth century. The other articles of furniture are in strict keeping with the character of the room. The "warden's" room, now the reading-room, was next visited. It has an open-timbered roof and a cornice; the walls are panelled in dark Jacobean oak. The spandrel of the whole north wall over the fireplace is richly ornamented, in honour of Humphrey Chetham, in the coarse florid style which prevailed in the time of Charles II. Beside the south wall stands the famous fifteenth-century communion table, said to contain as many pieces as there are days in the year. The square bay has an elaborately vaulted plaster ceiling of the Late Gothic style and is of great interest. On the walls are some fine contemporary portraits of Lancashire worthies, amongst which are found John Bradford, the Manchester martyr; Dean Nowell, the author of the *Church Catechism*, and "introducer of bottled beer." In this room the members had an interesting archæological exhibition. Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited one hundred flint arrow heads from different parts of the world. Mr. Joseph Pearson, a series of war medals, from 1793 to 1893, and a proof-set of jubilee coins. Mr. A. Nicholson, a book of Manchester portraits, a portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, a miniature in silver; also a portrait of Prince Henry Stuart, known as Cardinal York. Mr. A. Taylor, ancient Samian pottery, pottery from Cyprus, Athens, Pompeii, Ribchester, &c. Mr. Nathan Heywood, old silver table-spoons (Georgian period). After examining the minstrels' gallery, which is situated in the west corner of this apartment, the members proceeded through the "Old Mary Chapel" (containing

a beautiful oak double spiral-rail, put in about 1549) to the upper cloister, both sides of which are filled with valuable books. (The library contains fifty thousand volumes.) In the librarian's rooms an interesting collection of water-colour drawings, by the late William Robinson, was exhibited; also a collection of photographs, by Mr. J. R. Jackson, of places visited by the Society. In this room is the illuminated deed of conveyance of the college from the crown to the Derby family, dated 1539. The members then proceeded to the great hall by the Jacobean stairs, stopping by the way to look into the priest's hole, thence to the point called "a bit of the lower cloister." When all were assembled in the hall the sight was very pleasing, some of the ladies being dressed in costumes of the last century, whilst others displayed specimens of antique jewellery. The night being cold the fine ingle-nook with its roaring fire was well patronised. Mr. George C. Yates presided. On the daïs the college boys were assembled, and sang the following songs: "Peasant maiden," "I know a bank," and the Jacobite song, "Farewell, Manchester." Songs and recitations were given by the Misses Mary and Fanny Redfern, Mr. and Mrs. Norbury, Mr. Thompson (master of the school), Mr. H. Bamber, and Mr. John Penberthy. Two violin solos, by Herr Seyd, with Mr. F. W. Thompson's accompaniment, concluded a most enjoyable entertainment. An illustrated programme, with a full description of the college, was given to each visitor.

The following description of this interesting meeting is from the pen of the Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Thomas Letherbrow:—

With the exception of the society on the Tyne, which is privileged to hold its meetings in the great Castle

of Curthose, called "New," no antiquarian society in England is so fortunate in its meeting place as that of Lancashire and Cheshire. That meeting place, Chetham College, presented an unwonted sight yesternight week, when the members and their lady friends thronged the panelled chambers, corridors, and winding stairs of that mediæval gem, set in the sooty ring of Manchester. On this occasion they had no ears for tales of the looting of tumuli, for speculations on prehistoric, palæolithic man; for celt, scraper, or cinerary urn. Social intercourse, conversation, the examination of the treasures of the library, pictures, photographs, and above all the building in which they were enshrined, alone engaged their attention. To a suprising number of Manchester people the college is as a sealed book, a treasure house unvisited. On this occasion its history and mystery were revealed. Cloisters, workshops, halls, refectory, dormitories, the aisles, cells, and shelves containing its fifty thousand volumes; its rich dark Rembrandtean chambers, with their spacious hearths and blazing fires; their delightfully cosy ingle-nooks, where many an old tale and wondrous legend has been told; its rich carvings and massive furniture; its hiding holes (which if walls had tongues, as well as ears, could discourse strange histories); its minstrels' gallery, and all the state and ancientry of a great baronial hall, with its phases of monastery, dwelling-house, college and hospital, were all displayed under the courteous and competent guidance of Mr. Walter T. Browne, the governor. No wonder that delightfully comfortable and cloistral room assigned to the feoffees was the favourite resort; for here some of the priceless treasures of the library were laid out. There was a MS. from the hand of Matthew Paris, of St. Albans, monk, historian, papal legate, zealous reformer, and, by its side,

an exquisitely illuminated missal. One knows not what it might contain in the way of design, initial letters, jewelled ornaments, enamelled emblems, threads and foliations of gold, or gem-like colour, for one dare not touch it! From the specimen page visible, however, it was a book worthy of that illuminated and illuminating saint, Dunstan, the abbot of Glastonbury, regent of England, and who (as is perfectly well authenticated) burnt the nose of the devil with a pair of hot pincers, and became the patron saint of goldsmiths and illuminators. But his time was before that of the execution of this beautiful book. No wonder it is jealously guarded! If in old times it was worth a king's ransom, it is far more valuable now. Equally rare and interesting, in their way, were the personal relics of Humphrey Chetham displayed on an adjoining table. Nothing less than some half-dozen waistcoats said to have been worn by him! One of white silk, with a floral pattern embroidered in brilliant colours, would have delighted the soul of Goldsmith. The others were of material which had a look of silver tissue. Brave, in these habiliments, must have looked the descendant of Sir Geoffrey of Chetham, he who retrieved the fortunes of the family (ruined by their adherence to the cause of Richard Crookback) by becoming a great merchant in Manchester "fustians." Aided by these vestments, and the portrait in the warden's room, the figure of the munificent old merchant stands before us, "in his habit as he lived!" We see the broad forehead, the melancholy eyes, the firm, strong nose, the sweet mouth, the long hair, and pointed beard, the broad ruff, the richly embroidered cap; the whole having an air of quiet stillness and humility; of a man revolving deeply in his mind schemes of far-reaching beneficence. "Quod Tuum Tene" seems hardly appropriate as the motto of

such a man, but he would not be responsible for that. More appropriate the memento on which he habitually acted, "Of thine do I give unto thee, O God." So vividly is the pious founder revealed that it would hardly surprise one if, amid the varied throng, touched here and there with a trace of antiquity in dress, one were to encounter the old-time tenant of Clayton Hall and Turton Tower! Nay, it hardly needed the magical incantations of Dr. Dee to bring into the living throng the brilliant figure of the writer of that letter on the wall of the warden's room, the statesman, historian, navigator, and founder of Virginia, Sir Walter Raleigh! On the Jacobean panel of this room the face of Bradford, the martyr, is seen, unluckily, poorly limned. There ought not to be absent the lineaments of that mathematician, philosopher, and divine whose magic glass revealed the past and the future; and who, as Casaubon relates, conversed with the spirits of the dead. And Raleigh should be here, the favourite of Elizabeth, the victim of Gondomar. Since these men were in this room in the flesh, their effigies should not be wanting. The great hall was filled to overflowing when the members assembled there for music and recitations. The scene was one which will not readily be forgotten. The stone walls and the open-timbered roof, the massive screens of black oak, the long tables, the huge fireplace, and on the daïs under the battlemented canopy, a host of stout, ruddy boys, in their blue gaberdines and white bands. Far more appropriate to the time and place was the sweet music they sang, linked to Shakspere's affluent poetry, than any amount of bastard American humour. No better testimony could be given in favour of the work done by the feoffees, the governor (Mr. Browne), and the system they so ably administer, than the performance

and appearance of the boys. From his bracket over the fireplace the founder looked down in effigy upon the animated scene. Truly, he is one of the immortals! He has projected his personality into the ages, and his name and fame are more in men's mouths to-day than they were two hundred and fifty years ago. The good he did, so far from being interred with his bones, is a stream of beneficence which goes broadening on from age to age.

Friday, March 1st, 1895.

The monthly meeting was held at Chetham College, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., in the chair.

The Rev. H. A. Hudson was elected a member of the Society.

Dr. Renaud, F.S.A., read a paper on the "Early History of Prestbury Church." (See page 1.)

Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., read a short paper on "Some Local Checks and Tokens." (See page 119.)

Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper upon "Masons' Marks on the Stones of Stretford Aqueduct." (See page 70.)

Mr. George C. Yates exhibited some Scotch and Irish spindle whorls, and, in describing them, said: In spinning with the distaff and spindle, the rotary motion of the latter is maintained by a small flywheel or spindle whorl, very generally formed of stone, with a perforation in the centre, in which the wooden or bone spindle was fastened, the part below the whorl tapering to a point so as to be readily twirled between the finger and thumb, and the part above being also pointed, but longer, so as to admit of the thread when spun being wound round it, the yarn in the act of being spun being attached to the

upper point. They are frequently found in various parts of the country, and though, from the lengthened period during which this mode of spinning was practised, it is impossible to determine the antiquity of any specimen, yet they appear to have been sufficiently long out of use for local superstitions to have attached to them, as in Cornwall; they are commonly known by the name of "Pixy's grindstones." In north Britain they are called pixy wheels; in Ireland, fairy millstones.

Friday, April 5th, 1895.

The last of the winter meetings was held in Chetham's Library, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., presiding.

Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., exhibited a curious old hand mirror, nicely carved, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, two wooden toddy ladles of the last century, and an old shoe-horn made of a cow's horn.

Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., read a paper on "Tim Bobbin *versus* John Whitaker." (See page 19.)

Colonel Fishwick read an interesting autograph letter of Dr. John Whitaker, after which a discussion took place in which Messrs. C. W. Sutton, A. Nicholson, W. T. Browne, and the Chairman took part.

Mr. Yates then exhibited and gave the following description of an Aht's pipe from Vancouver Island: Both in shape and material these pipes are most remarkable, and differ from those of any other part of the world. They seem to have been made for the express object of expending the greatest possible amount of labour upon the clumsiest possible pipe. They are carved—stem and bowl—out of solid stone, a sort of very dark slate Although my specimen is only eight inches in length it

weighs six ounces—no trifle for a pipe of that description. It is adorned with a human figure and a human head. The figure evidently represents a man seated in a canoe. On account of the details of dress, it seems likely that it is intended to represent a native in European costume, the features being of a strongly-marked Indian type, whilst the dress is European. Sometimes the natives absolutely run riot in pipe-making, and expend infinite labour in making pipes which look utterly unlike pipes, and which cannot be smoked without great inconvenience. The pipe exhibited has apparently been made for the purpose of trying how many heads of men could be compressed into a certain space. The whole character of this carving bears a strong resemblance to the art of the ancient Mexicans, so strong indeed that it might almost be passed off as a specimen of that art. The number of heads that the carver has contrived to introduce into this pipe is really wonderful, the ingenuity of combination together with force of effect, being worthy of all praise, especially when the rudeness of the workmanship is considered. Taken as a work of art it is admirable; as a pipe it is detestable. It is so heavy that the mere exertion of holding it is fatiguing, and it is so thick and clumsy that it does not at all adapt itself to the lips. To grasp or put to the lips such a piece of hard cold stone, must involve very great inconvenience.

Mr. C. W. Sutton exhibited two autograph letters by Thomas Barritt, the Manchester antiquary, dated April 15th, 1793, and September 5th, 1799, and both addressed to the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The latter epistle contained a long account of an ancient manuscript concerning the "mark or game of swans," and gave drawings of the swan-marks of the "Bishop of Canterbury," the "Abbot of Westminster," the Lord of Derby,

Sir William Norris, Tho. Cottoom, and John Herle. The date of the manuscript was prior to 1617.

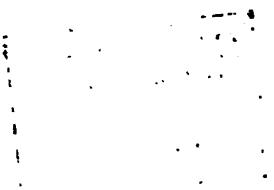
Mr. W. Harrison read a short obituary notice on Thomas E. Bridgen, one of the first members of the Society.

The Honorary Secretary read a circular from Rev. P. H. Ditchfield in reference to old English customs; and another circular from Mr. E. Sidney Hartland, honorary secretary of the British Association, in reference to the proposed ethnographical survey.

Monday, May 20th, 1895.

The first outdoor evening meeting of the season took place at Bolton, and proved to be most successful and interesting. The party arrived at Trinity Street Station shortly after half-past five, and under the conductorship of Major French, the local honorary secretary, proceeded to the Chadwick Museum. The collection in the basement of the museum was first inspected, Mr. Midgley, the curator, pointing out the principal curiosities, and giving an instructive description. Leaving this apartment, and proceeding to the first floor, Major French directed attention to the plaster statue of the seventh Earl of Derby, who was beheaded at Bolton Cross, on October 15th, 1651. The representation, he added, was the work of the late Mr. W. C. Marshall, R.A. In 1863 a project was set on foot to purchase a bronze statue of the earl, to be erected on the spot where he met his doom, and although about £500 was promised, the undertaking fell through. This was an historical matter, and it was desirable that a statue should be placed in Churchgate.

With this end in view he was initiating a movement, with the support of the mayor, for raising a fund for the purpose. The party then examined the contributions from the Egypt Exploration Committee and other relics, Miss Barlow adding much to the instruction and pleasure of the company by a lucid account of the objects. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Miss Barlow for her services. Especial interest was taken in the inspection of the organ made by Samuel Crompton, and recently added to the collection at the Chadwick Museum. Councillor Brooks informed the party that the corporation were now in possession of several musical compositions of Crompton in the handwriting of the famous inventor. A visit was afterwards paid to Merehall Museum, where the mayor (Alderman Dobson, J.P.) joined the party. The chief objects having been inspected, Mr. A. Nicholson moved a vote of thanks to the corporation, especially mentioning the kindness of the mayor and Councillor Brooks, and also Major French and Mr. Midgley. The visit had been most pleasurable. He was not aware previously that Bolton possessed so many objects of interest and of such unique value. The splendid picture by George Romney, "The Tempest," was unknown to the art world generally, and it was very curious that it should be so. It had been very interesting to see the original machinery by Crompton and others upon which the fortunes of Lancashire so largely depended, and it would be well if all local objects of this kind could be collected and placed in one room. Mr. J. Taylor seconded, and the motion being heartily carried, Councillor Brooks and the mayor responded, the latter remarking that the corporation had done its best to provide museums and recreation grounds for the benefit of the people of the town.



SAMLESBURY HALL.

From Parker's "Domestic Architecture," 1859.

Saturday, May 25th, 1895.

SAMLESBURY HALL.

Over thirty members of the Society visited Samlesbury Hall, under the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates. On arriving at Preston conveyances were in waiting, and the party drove a distance of six miles through a charming country to Samlesbury Old Hall, where they were received by their host, Mr. Fred Baynes, who conducted them to the great hall, where Mr. G. C. Yates read the following paper: The early history of the manor of Samlesbury is involved in considerable obscurity. Though no mention is made in the great national survey, some authorities are of opinion that the name indicates it to have been a Roman outpost on the road from Walton to Ribchester. Included in the limits of the extensive parish and hundred of Blackburn it was held in the Saxon times by King Edward the Confessor, as appears by the Domesday survey. When the battle of Hastings transferred the crown of England to William of Normandy, it was claimed by right of conquest, and formed part of the immense possessions with which that monarch rewarded the services of one of his chieftains, Roger de Poictou. On the defection of this baron the hundred again reverted to the crown, after which, at the behest of the Conquerer, it was granted to Ilbert de Lacy. At an early date the manor of Samlesbury is found in the possession of a family of great antiquity, who derived their patronymic from their chief manor and place of abode. The first of the race of whom any record has been presented to us was Gospatric, lord of Samlesbury in the reign of Henry II., who founded a chapel at Samlesbury for the use of the dependants. Mr. Yates

then traced the possession of the manor by several owners down to the year 1850, when the old hall was sold to Mr. John Cooper, of the Oaks, Penwortham, and afterwards to Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Galligreaves Hall, near Blackburn. To him and his son, Mr. William Harrison, the grateful acknowledgments of all antiquaries are due for the zeal manifested in protecting from further injury this interesting relic of the past, as well as for the taste and judgment they have shown in preserving the ancient character of the building, while effecting such restorations as time and the neglect of former possessors had rendered necessary. Among the relics of the feudal past which yet endure, there are none that have a more general or varied interest than the venerable and picturesque hall of Samlesbury, whether regard be had to its historical associations, its architectural beauties, or the natural charms of the adjacent country. The hall occupies a position on the high ground overlooking the valley of the Ribble, and abuts upon the highway leading from Preston to Blackburn. The mansion has evidently been erected at different and remote periods; additions and alterations have been made from time to time. It is built for the most part of timber and plaster, and it may be ranked among the best specimens of its class that yet endure in England. The framework, which rests on a stone basement, consists of a series of vertical oaken timbers, of the most substantial character, connected by horizontal beams, and strengthened by diagonal bracing ribs firmly bolted into the main timbers, the small interstices being filled in with brick and a rough plaster or composition of lime, mud, and clay, mixed with rushes and laid upon laths. The plan of the building somewhat resembles the letter L, the oldest portion being in the form of a parallelogram, or oblong

square, projecting from which on the fourth side is an erection of two storeys, built also of timber, with the exception of the outer wall next the road, which is faced with brick of the small thin kind. The more ancient part is remarkable for its solidity and the excess of material employed in its erection. The ponderous timber frame, and the gigantic arches, posts, and beams, seem as though they had remained a memorial of a very early age of carpentry, whilst the entire absence of the lighter and more graceful details of architectural ornamentation would almost lead to the belief that they had been considered unworthy the genius which would conceive a structure of such boldness and amazing strength. In this portion of the edifice the hall or chief entertaining-room forms the most prominent and distinctive feature, and fortunately it still retains the more interesting of its original characteristics almost untouched. In its original state it must have been a noble apartment, and is now of ample dimensions, being thirty-five feet in length and twenty-six feet in width. The roof is an excellent specimen of fourteenth-century work. At the lower end of the hall is an oaken screen. Over the screen is the music gallery. On the opposite side of the hall is a wide fireplace. The hall originally constituted the principal room in the house and on it the disposition of the other apartments mainly depended. Here the general business of the household was transacted. In it the lord of the soil held his court by day, and the mass of his followers slept how they could upon the settles and rush-bottomed floor at night. Round the "hie board" or "table dormant" on the daïs assembled daily his family and guests, carefully placed according to their rank above the salt, whilst his retainers occupied the benches extending along each side.

After the reading of Mr. Yates's paper, for the materials of which he acknowledged his indebtedness to the late Mr. Croston's elaborate monograph on Samlesbury, the members visited the minstrels' gallery (from which a fine view of the great hall is obtained), the chapel (in which is a window from Whalley Abbey), and other parts of the house. They then proceeded to the dining-room, where tea was provided by the host. Afterwards the green-houses and gardens were visited, and then—all being assembled in the great hall—Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., was called to the chair, and Mr. Albert Nicholson proposed and Mr. Scott seconded a hearty vote of thanks to their host. After leaving, the members drove by Samlesbury Lower Hall to the church, founded about 1190. There they were received by Mr. Scholes, the vicar, who kindly pointed out the old Norman font, the ancient monuments, and other objects of interest.

Wednesday, May 29th, 1895.

CHEADLE BULKELEY AND ABNEY HALLS.

On Royal Oak Day about thirty members of the Society, visited Cheadle Bulkeley and Abney Halls by the invitation of Mr. James Watts. After an inspection of the curiosities and of the murder-room, ghost-room, and elopement-room in Cheadle Bulkeley Hall, the party assembled in the Council Chamber, where Mr. Fletcher Moss gave a short extempore address on the history of Cheadle. Among the most notable of the many curiosities were a number of violins, by Stradivarius and other most famous makers; a spinet and harpsichord; the chairs of Thackeray, Dr. Watts, Liverseege, Samuel Crompton, and others; oaken chests and cabinets, many

of them finely carved, and with names and dates on them; also about forty grandfathers' clocks of various designs, old armour, the loving cup of Tim Bobbin, and some fine old four-post bedsteads, with elaborate carving.

After tea, kindly provided by Mr. Watts, the party walked through the gardens and fields to Abney Hall, the contents of which were examined with much appreciation.

Wednesday to Saturday, June 5th to 8th, 1895.

WHITSUNTIDE VISIT TO CHELTENHAM AND DISTRICT.

On Wednesday, June 5th, a party of members of the Society went to Cheltenham, where they were met by the Honorary Secretary, who had preceded them in order to make the necessary arrangements. The weather was everything that could be wished, and the country looked lovely.

The members of the Society were greatly favoured in having some of the best local authorities to guide them and explain all the most noted objects of antiquarian interest in the district. On Wednesday, the mayor of Cheltenham acted as guide to Sudeley Castle, and gave an excellent address to the members en route, the carriages being left for a time, and one of the highest points of the Cotswold Hills ascended, from which a grand view was obtained. Sudeley Castle is the property and residence of Mrs. Dent, who received the members and hospitably entertained them. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, vicar of Winchcomb, and the Rev. Mr. Jackson, vicar of Sudeley, were present to conduct the members round the different rooms, and explain the many interesting objects. In the chapel reposes the dust of Queen Catherine Parr. The

castle is situated close to the ancient town of Winchcomb. It is about six miles from Cheltenham, and the drive thither over Cleve Hill is exceedingly pleasant. The collection of prehistoric, Saxon, Roman, and other remains is very good, and the paintings and other works of art are such as are rarely seen in a private collection. After a vote of thanks to Mrs. Dent for her kindness, the members visited the beautiful grounds of the castle, and afterwards inspected Sudeley Church and Winchcomb Church, under the guidance of their vicars.

On Thursday morning a visit was paid to the Ladies' College, under the guidance of the mayoress. The members inspected the classrooms, the lecture theatre, the museum, &c., the lady principal, Miss Beale, accompanying the party, and giving much interesting information about the college. The members, accompanied by the mayor of Cheltenham, then drove to Tewkesbury. The abbey church of St. Mary as now existing consists of a nave of eight bays, with aisles, transepts, and several chapels, and has a grand Norman tower. It is calculated that upon the restoration and re-beautifying of the abbey church, and the purchase of the abbey house property, a sum of not less than £30,000 was expended between 1875 and 1892.

The church is rich in tombs of abbots and warriors, and is in all respects entitled to a place among the leading monuments of mediæval piety in England.

The members visited the different parts of the abbey, and were much interested in the Warwick Chapel, the Founder's Chapel, and the Despenser Monument. They also visited the Trinity Chapel, the tombs of the abbots, the Wakeman Cenotaph or monument of the starved monk, the monument of Sir Guy de Brien, and the tombs of the Duke of Somerset and Lord Wenlock. They

afterwards ascended the tower, from which they had a magnificent view of the surrounding country. After a visit to some of the quaint old houses in the town, the party drove to Deerhurst to visit the church, which has for a long time past enjoyed the reputation of being the oldest ecclesiastical monument in the county. Of late years it has laid claim to a yet higher level of eminence, and is now recognised as a surviving Saxon abbey church, probably the only one still remaining in integrity in England. The church contains a beautifully-carved Saxon font.

About eighty yards to the south of the church stands Odda's Chapel. The true nature of this building was not suspected until certain discoveries were made in August, 1885. In the interior is the copy of an inscribed stone dug up close to the site of the building. The inscription (in Latin) runs thus: "Earl Odda had this royal hall built and dedicated in honour of the Holy Trinity for the good of the soul of his brother Elfric, which in this place quitted the body. Bishop Ealdred dedicated it on April 12th, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Edward, King of England." Elfric died in December, 1053.

Retaining their headquarters at Cheltenham, the members of the Society visited Gloucester on Friday, where they were received by Mr. M. H. Medland, architect; Mr. W. Bellows, the Rev. W. Bazeley, secretary of the Gloucester Antiquarian Society; Mr. F. W. Waller, the diocesan architect; Dr. Strong, local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; and the Dean of Gloucester. On their way from the railway station to the cathedral Mr. Bellows described Roman Gloucester, and Mr. Medland mediæval Gloucester. Many of the more interesting details of old Gloucester are inside the houses, in the shape of carved panels, but there are some picturesque

and quaint houses, amongst them a fine old building, carefully preserved, being the house of business of Robert Raikes, printer, the founder of the Sunday school system. The deanery is the oldest house in the city. It was formerly the prior's lodge of the old Benedictine abbey, *circa* 1100. The New Inn is a most interesting building. It was built for the use of pilgrims frequenting the shrine of Edward II. in the cathedral, and is supposed to be the only inn in existence with the old pilgrim gallery running entirely round the quadrangular courtyard. The old Judge's House is like a glimpse of Flemish architecture, with its fantastic carving and beautiful windows. The old Raven Tavern, Tanner's Hall, Cobbler's Hall, and other old buildings are exceedingly interesting, as also is the "carved panel room" at Fisher's, where the members had lunch. The carvings, executed about 1530, embrace all manner of subjects, grotesque, religious, and ornamental, and are very fine and perfect examples.

After visiting several old buildings and churches the members assembled in the cathedral, and here Mr. Waller had arranged a series of carefully prepared plans and drawings of the cathedral, which he described to the party. He afterwards conducted the members round the exterior of the cathedral, giving descriptions of all the chief points of its architecture. Then proceeding through the old archway at the back of the deanery into palace yard, the members arrived at the south porch of the cathedral. Here they were welcomed by the Very Rev. Donald M. Spence, dean of Gloucester, who conducted the members over the cathedral, which he described in a most interesting manner.

After thanking the dean for his excellent description, the members left the cathedral and proceeded to Mr.

John Bellows's to inspect a portion of the Roman wall beneath his premises. He then conducted the party to the museum and exhibited many interesting Roman remains found in Gloucester, and on which he gave a short address. The members then returned to Cheltenham, and after dinner drove to the "Seven Springs" (which, if not the primal source of the Thames, enjoys the distinction of being one of its most important feeders), then to the "Devil's Chimney."

On Saturday the members bade good-bye to their friends at Cheltenham and arrived at Worcester before ten a.m. Proceeding direct to the guildhall, they were received by the town clerk and other gentlemen, who conducted the members over the building. In the town clerk's office many ancient charters, deeds, and engravings were laid on the tables for inspection. The oldest charter was that of Richard I., by which he made a grant of the city to the burgesses at a fee farm rent of £24. From the guildhall the party proceeded to the royal porcelain works, and here they were met by Messrs. Binns and Evans, the managing directors, who explained the different processes of porcelain manufacture. Worcester Cathedral was next visited, and Canon Claughton acted as guide, showing them the crypt, Lady Chapel, the cloisters, and the ancient monuments. Sunday and Monday were spent at Great Malvern. During their stay at Cheltenham the members presented the Honorary Secretary with a beautiful album as a birthday gift, in which all present signed their names. Excellent speeches were made by the Rev. E. F. Letts, the Rev. Percy Herford, Mr. Bowden, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Cheltenham.

Wednesday, June 26th, 1895.

BUCTON CASTLE.

The members of the Society visited Bucton, Mr. J. B. Robinson, F.R.M.S., of Mossley, acting as leader. Various societies in Oldham and Mossley were represented at the meeting. Mr. Gartside's gamekeepers met the visitors within the precincts of the castle, and gave information as to place-names in the immediate neighbourhood. A stone celt marked by the band of the withe with which it had been wielded, found recently in the immediate district, was exhibited to the members by a gentleman from Mossley.

Mr. Samuel Andrew was called upon for remarks, as the time was too short to read a paper. He presented copies of the plan of the castle, drawn by Mr. Thomas Percival, of Royton, the earliest Oldham historian, who died in 1762, showing the castle to have been of an oval form, consisting of a rampart and a ditch, with substantial buildings. The castle stands on the summit of a high hill, very steep towards the west and south. Close to the rampart on the south is a well, and in Percival's time there were visible the ruins of buildings, six or seven feet high. The dimensions of the ditch and rampart were given on the copy of the plan. The position of the gateway was also given on the plan, showing it to have been sixteen feet wide. The whole interior area of the castle was one hundred and fifty-six feet by one hundred and twenty. Mr. Andrew read extracts from vol. v. of *Archæologia,* containing an article on Bucton, by the Rev. John Watson, M.A., F.S.A., rector of Stockport, and read before the Society

of Antiquaries on May 3rd, 1776. From this it appears that some years previously a report gained credit that a large chest of gold was laid here, on which report, near a hundred people (in 1730) dug several days but found nothing. This had caused the irregularities still visible at Bucton. There was no water within the remains, but there was a fine spring called Within Pit on the hill about a mile to the south-east. The name of this hill was given as Ooze Hill Top by the gamekeeper. Leaden pipes had been found between that hill and the castle, which shows, says Mr. Watson, that this was not a mere temporary station, but a fixed one. That some very considerable personage had his residence here may be presumed from the following discovery: "As the inhabitants, a few years ago, were widening the road which leads to the foot of this hill from Mottram to Saddleworth or Melandra to Castleshaw, one of the workmen turned up with his spade a quantity of ashes, under which he found a gold chain with eighteen large beads on it, and having a locket quartered crosswise, the whole weighing nearly two ounces, troy weight. Another man found, about two yards distant from this, a burnished vessel, broken into several pieces, which he took to be silver, and would, as he thought, if whole, have contained about a quart. It was embossed, and had the shape of a crown on one of the pieces. He judged it to be broken before he struck it with his mattock. He also turned up with this, what he called the top of a silver duster. These were all sent to the late Earl of Dysart, who was lord of the manor." Mr. Andrew also read a letter from Mr. R. Wardleworth, schoolmaster, of Mottram, to John Collier (Tim Bobbin), dated February 11th, 1767, giving a full circumstantial account of the finding of this treasure. A man named John Hayward, along with

others, was engaged on the work of widening the road and working about the "centre of the said hill." In cutting up about a shovel's graft from the surface he discovered some black wood ashes as he thought them to be. "He told his companions that he was got upon some old hearthstone, and putting his shovel under the ashes the golden necklace came up bright and fresh as out of the hands of the maker, eighteen beads as large as bullets, upon a curious chain with the locket about the compass of a moidore, quartered crosswise by four sceptres. The whole weighed near two ounces." Another man about two yards away discovered in many pieces a broken vessel tarnished of a dusky colour, which he took to be silver. The men quarrelled about the property, and as Hayward held a small farm under Lord Dysart the articles were delivered to the steward—then in Mottram, but who lived in Nantwich—Wickstead, an attorney. He gave the man with the necklace a guinea, but Mr. Lever would have given ten guineas. The man with the silver vessel got two shillings. They were not seen by any person skilled in such things whilst in this neighbourhood.

Mr. Andrew said Bucton was supposed by some to be British. If it was British, he had no doubt it was also Roman. The Britons used neither mortar nor lead, and both had been found there. The position of Bucton was the most important part of the question. It was so placed as to dominate three Roman roads. One ran at the foot of that hill, one along the top of the opposite hill past Luzley, both of which were feeders to the grand artery road, the second iter of Antonine, a road which ran through the kingdom. Mr. Andrew had been on the same road at Gloucester. It is the road that runs past Oldham Park, through Hey Chapel and Austerlands, to

Castleshaw and Cambodunum. This main trunk road was overlooked by two watch towers, one of which was Hartshead (an ancient beacon hill observable from the Derbyshire hills) which was probably garrisoned by Roman soldiers from Bucton, and might contain a centurion's command. The other watch tower was probably at Strines Dale, perhaps near Woodward Hill, "strines" signifying watch tower. This was certainly only theory, but the three roads were three great facts, and the Roman legions must for centuries have tramped over them. Mr. Andrew called attention to the trenches at the foot of the hill. These he considered specimens of primeval agriculture. These trenches had been washed out by the rains of sixteen centuries, and at one time formed terraces up the side of the hill. He presented lithograph copies of similar terraces, called linches, in the open fields at Clothall, Herts. They were used for growing cereals by the ancient hillfolk. If he was right in his surmise, these terraces were quite as important in archæology as the castle on top of the hill.

Saturday, July 13th, 1895.

AT ARLEY HALL AND GREAT BUDWORTH.

The members of the Society visited Arley and Great Budworth, under the leadership of Mr. Alfred Darbyshire, F.S.A. and F.R.I.B.A. The party left Central Station for Knutsford, and, on arrival, open carriages were in waiting to convey the party a drive of about fifteen miles through some of the loveliest parts of Cheshire. On entering the precincts of Arley Park, on the road to the

picturesque old mill, is a finger-post with the following quaint inscription by the late owner, the rhyming squire:—

> This road forbidden is to all,
> Unless they wend their way to call
> At Mill, or Green, or Arley Hall.

A little nearer the hall is another inscription—

> No carting save on sufferance here,
> For horse and foot the road is clear,
> To Lymm, High Legh, Hoo Green, and Mere.

And over the hall door is—

> This gate is free to all good men and true;
> Right welcome thou if worthy to pass through.

The various rooms of the hall were successively visited. There are appropriate and suggestive inscriptions of one kind or other in almost all the rooms. A fine view of the surrounding country was obtained from the roof of the hall.

Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., the Honorary Secretary, presented the following paper, quoting as his chief authority Mr. J. E. Bailey's article in the *Papers of the Manchester Literary Club, 1881:* The Warburtons claim descent from the old Cheshire family of Dutton, one of whom, in the time of Henry II., married Alice Alured, the heiress of the manor of Werbergton, or Warburton, near Lymm. A son and heir named Geoffry obtained Aston, near Budworth, in which parish is contained the township of Arley. One of the crests in the present Egerton-Warburton arms, namely, the Saracen's head, was granted in recognition of the prowess of this Geoffry,

who lived in 1244, and who vanquished a Saracen when serving his prince in the Holy Land. There are still some Saracen's heads in this part of Cheshire, but it ought to be remarked that of their origin Selden gives a different account from that just related. He says that when our countrymen came home, after being beaten by the Saracens, they pictured them with terrible faces "to save their own credit." The next but one Dutton in succession was Sir Peter, the first of the Peters, and the first who adopted the surname de Warburton. The next heirs began to serve their country as sheriffs. From Sir Geoffry de Warburton, one of whose sons attended the Black Prince into Aquitaine, was descended Sir Peter Warburton, Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of the Commonwealth. Peter Warburton, Esq., the son of John Warburton, Esq., fought at the battle of Shrewsbury under Henry Percy, for which conduct he received subsequently the pardon of Henry IV. About this time the Warburtons were seneschals of Halton Castle. Sir Geoffrey, who was knighted by Henry VI., used a cormorant on his seal, which bird is the basis of the present coat. Up to this time the Warburtons lived on their manor of Warburton. The builder of Arley Hall in 1469 has come down to us with the sobriquet of "Wise Piers." He set up a domestic chapel in his dwelling; and for his marriage with a daughter of Sir John Savage, to whom he was distantly related, a pope's bull was obtained. Two interesting relics of the days of "Wise Piers" still exist on the estate in two old barns, one near the stables, and the other on Arley Green, the beams of which supporting the roof spring from the ground. It is said that several of the very early Cheshire churches partook of the same construction; and one is perforce reminded of the old legend

which connected the early churches with the upturned boats of the apostles, "forsaken when the fisher-band went forth to sweep a mightier tide." The barn on the green has been converted into a village school; and on this subject the late gifted squire has penned the following sonnet:—

Nigh the old barn one autumn noon I stood;
Huge ribs of oak its moss-grown roof upheld,
Shap'd in rude fashion by the axe that fell'd
That giant timber from the neighbouring wood.
From waggons tost ripe sheaves the floor bestrew'd,
Loud mirth and laughter weariness dispell'd;
"Home, harvest home!" the rustic chorus swell'd,
And mingling voices still the strain renew'd.

That barn now stands a village school. Within
Christ's little ones are welcom'd, there to learn
How blest they live who to his guidance cling.
Among this wheat no tares may Satan win.
By angels gather'd to their father's barn,
This harvest home may seraph voices sing!

Sir John Warburton, of Warburton and Arley, the son of "Wise Piers" last named, was sheriff of the county in the twentieth year of the reign of Henry VII., to which king he was knight of the body. This is the person who is alluded to in an old ballad of Flodden Field, which mentions the Savages, the Duttons, the Kindertons, the Fittons, and others.

The royal Ratcliffe that rude was never,
And trusty Trafford keene to try,
And wighty Warburtone out of Chesshire,
All came with the Earl of Derbye.

At the time when Leland was writing his *Itinerary*, Sir Piers Warburton, Knt., then seated at Arley, was one of the principal gentlemen of Cheshire. He witnessed the

wreck and dispersion of the ecclesiastical property. To his son, Sir John, who died 1572, belongs the only old monument now remaining in the south chancel of Budworth Church. In his time the ancient rent roll, several yards long, still preserved at Arley, was drawn up. This Sir John was one who did not take kindly to the ecclesiastical changes of Elizabeth. Sir Peter Warburton, the heir of the last knight, married a daughter of the house of Holcroft; and his marriage was unhappy. The Holcrofts had obtained the splendid estates of Vale Royal. Sir Peter and Lady Warburton contributed to the defence of Cheshire in the year of the Armada. The succession passed to a brother, George Warburton, of the Lodge. His grandson was made a baronet in 1660, and a succession of baronets inherited up to the beginning of the present century. The fourth baronet, Sir Peter, about 1758, cased the house in brick, it being up to his time a building of wood and plaster, surrounded by a moat. His successor was favourably noticed in the satiric *Strictures* of the Rev. Mr. Seddon, curate of Stretford, under the figure of disinterested friendship. This Sir Peter is said to have been a great cock-fighter. He married, in 1746, Elizabeth, a daughter of Edward, eleventh Earl of Derby. A dependent upon the baronet's household was Mrs. Elizabeth Raffald (*née* Whitaker), the author of the celebrated cookery book, called *The Experienced English Housekeeper*, and compiler and publisher of the first *Manchester Directory*. On March 3rd, 1763, this lady, who is said to have made the first Eccles cakes, was married at Great Budworth to John Raffald, who is thought to have been the head gardener at Arley Hall. The first edition of the cookery book, which appeared in 1769, when the writer kept a confectioner's shop at the corner of Exchange Alley, in

Manchester, was dedicated "To the Honourable Lady Elizabeth Warburton, whom the author lately served as Housekeeper;" and it went through a large number of editions. Mrs. Raffald instructed the ladies of Manchester in the art of cooking, taught classes, in fact, long before it was thought that such institutions as schools of cookery would be beneficial. The baronet lately named was the last heir male to this most ancient family.

After leaving Arley the members drove to Great Budworth, where they were received by the rector, who showed them the fine old church and the picturesque village. On the wall outside the building enclosing the village well is the following inscription:—

> Blessings in never-ending love
> Are on us poured from heaven above;
> This running stream with ceaseless flow
> Springs from the bounteous earth below;
> Alike in both, his goodness shown
> Whom heaven and earth their maker own.

The village of Budworth was, in 1638, when the Puritan John Ley was vicar, visited by "Drunken Barnaby." Spite of that epithet, Richard Braithwaite, its owner, was a reputable gentleman of Yorkshire, described as rather small of stature, and dressed in a light grey coat, a red waistcoat, and leather breeches, and a high-crowned hat; and known amongst his friends as "Dapper Dick." According to his famous journal he was a roystering, rollicking sort of person, who had a great liking for inns; and according to his entertainment in them he sings the praises or the demerits of ales, landlords, and landlords' daughters. After travelling through Lancashire he reached Warrington, where there was a flood, and

where he took his ease at his inn till the waters had subsided. Then he went to Great Budworth.

> Thence to Cock at Budworth, where I
> Drank strong ale as brown as berry,
> Till at last with deep healths filled,
> To my bed I was compelled;
> I for state was bravely sorted,
> By two poulterers supported;
> When no sooner understand I
> Of mine honest host Tom Gandi,
> To Holme Chappell forthwith set I;
> Maid and hostess both were pretty,
> But to drink took I affection,
> I forgot soon their complexion.

These are real persons and places. In the graveyard of Budworth there is a gravestone of John Willatt, of the Cock, dated 1736. In 1666 there lived in Over Lymn Booths one John Gandy; and Hugh Gandy lived in Nether Whitley at the same time. Another person once familiar with this neighbourhood was Dick Turpin, who according to tradition once joined the gentlemen at bowls at Hoo Green. The Squire of Arley has perpetuated the memory of his presence here by an epigram written on seeing on the same bookshelf Johnson's *Lives of the Poets* and Johnson's *Lives of Highwaymen*:—

> See British bards and British cut-throats made
> Alike immortal by a Johnson's aid!
> The neck with hemp, the brow with laurel bound,
> The pen, the pistol, equally renown'd!
> Fame's temple reaching by a different track,
> Dryden on wings, or Turpin on a hack!

Inside the porch of the George and Dragon is the following:—

> As St. George in armed array
> Doth the fiery dragon slay,
> So mayst thou with might no less
> Slay that dragon drunkenness.

On two cottages close by is—

> Take thy calling thankfullie,
> Love thy neighbor neighborlie,
> Shun the path to beggarie.

On leaving Great Budworth the party drove to Manor Park, Knutsford, the residence of the leader, and inspected his fine collection of arms and armour, prints, autographs, and other objects of antiquarian interest. After tea they walked by a pleasant field-path to the old disused and neglected burial-ground, in the centre of which there formerly stood a parochial chapel, as mentioned by Sir Peter Leycester in his *Antiquities*, published in 1672. Sir Peter's words are, "Nether Knutsford comprehendeth the Cross Town, and hath in it an ancient parochial chappel, a daughter of the mother church of Rosthorne, situate in the very confines of Nether Knutsford towards the demain of Booths." There is little or no trace now of the old edifice, though some of the party saw in the contour of the ground indications of the outlines of its walls.

Mr. Alfred Darbyshire here made some interesting remarks on the history and state of the burial-ground, and stated that it was the earnest desire of himself and a number of other residents of the neighbourhood to have this interesting "God's-Acre" properly fenced and cared for. The necessary funds would readily be found if only the authorities would grant permission for the work to be done. He read a letter from Mr. Charles Tomkins, *Knutsford Guardian* office, in which he stated that "Mr. Barnacle (vicar of Knutsford) gave some of the entries from the old church register in his magazine, and these were reproduced in the *Guardian*. The vicar has the old church registers, the entries in which go so far back as 1581. The old churchyard was the only burial-ground

for the five townships which were included in the parish of Knutsford previous to the erection of the churches of St. Cross, Toft, and Marthall, namely, the townships of Nether Knutsford, Over Knutsford, Ollerton, Toft, and Bexton. It was used for interments even so recently as the year 1810. From this it will be observed that the old churchyard continued to be used for interments for more than sixty years after the consecration of the present one in 1744. The state of the place has been such that the people have taken away some of the gravestones, and used them for doorsteps and hearth-stones, and even, I am told, to make floors for pigstyes. It is estimated that not fewer than ten thousand persons have been interred in the old burial-ground. I understand that the vicar of Knutsford has some £50 towards the cost of protecting the churchyard."

Mr. Albert Nicholson stated that he had frequently visited the ground about twenty-five years ago, and that it then contained many more memorials of the dead than could now be seen. He also stated that, though even then in a neglected state, it was completely fenced round.

The members were much impressed by the uncared-for and disgraceful condition of the ancient resting-place of the dead, and subsequently passed a resolution, on the motion of Mr. Albert Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Fletcher Moss, deploring the state of neglect which was observed, and urging the authorities in whom the ground was vested to allow it to be put in decent order.

Monday, July 15th, 1895.

STOCKPORT.

The members of the Society visited Stockport, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Kay. On arriving at

Stockport carriages were in waiting to convey the members to the different places of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood, and many places were visited and pointed out by the leader, which are quite unknown to old residents of the town, and not mentioned by Dr. Heginbotham in his *History of Stockport*. The conveyances were left at Underbank Bridge, and the members were conducted to a point from which the old walls were seen, with its massive buttresses and a solitary gargoyle. Then, proceeding to the Castle Yard, they saw the "Hole in the Wall," the site of the old well, and the great arch under the Castle Yard. A good section of the wall, built on the solid rock, which descends to a great depth, was pointed out. The members were next conducted to the shop of Messrs. Wild and Sons, in the Market Place, to see a fine old staircase, *circa* 1570, and the oak-panelled rooms, in one of which is an inscription bearing the date of 1618. The Free Library was visited. From its windows is a fine view of the town, and an excellent view of the walls and the Underbank is obtained.

One of the earliest records we have of Stockport is towards the end of the twelfth century, when Benedick, abbot of Petuloro, in his history of Henry II., gives an account of the insurrection against that king, and states that Geoffrey de Costentin (who was one of Henry's sons) held the "Castle of Stockport" against the king in the year 1173. This castle has much exercised the minds of many local writers, who have endeavoured to magnify it into a stronghold as important in the history of Cheshire as was Halton Castle. The real history of this castle may be briefly stated. Existing, as shown above, at the end of the twelfth century, by the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century it had ceased to exist, and had not Stockport grown into a

town, the site of its castle would have now been only grassy mounds. The Rev. John Watson has engraved a plan of the old castle walls at Stockport, which was probably taken before Sir George Warren erected "a large beautiful round building" on the site, about the year 1780. In the thirteenth century Stockport formed part of the Cheshire possessions of the Despencers, and, on the occasion of Hugh Despencer having taken part in Simon de Montfort's insurrection against Henry III. in 1265, his lands were forfeited and given to the Earl of Chester.

The members visited the part of Stockport still known as the Park. It appears that there was, about the year 1200, a park or grazing ground at Stockport belonging to the Baron of Stockport, and that in the neighbourhood were dense woods, where timber was washed down by the floods of the Mersey in sufficient quantity to make it a valuable gift. Some years subsequent to this date, Sir Robert de Stokeport granted a charter, by which he made Stockport a free borough, and conferred upon the town many privileges. Writing *circa* 1614, Webb thus quaintly describes Stockport: "Upon one round hill hath this town of Stockport been built, the summity or top whereof affords the market place, and convenient room for the church, and for the parsonage which are very fair ones, the right of presentation belonging to the worshipful house of Poynton, the skirt of the hill beautified with many fair buildings and half about the skirt of it runs Mersey with great force or rather fury under a great stone bridge which divides them from Lancashire; it is a great market and frequented by dwellers far remote, their Government by a maior and aldermen, but the Seignory there, chiefly belonging to the owners of the ancient Barony, here having been one of the Barons of the

Earls of Chester called the Baron of Stockport, which hath descended to the Warrens of Pointon whose heir is now in minority."

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the Rev. William Nicols, rector of Stockport, thus alludes to the town and the beautiful prospect from the rectory (which he had rebuilt)—

> "A hill from Mersey swells, of circuit large,
> Most sweet to view; built nigh at my sole charge.
> Here high its form a stately dwelling rears,
> The distant vil crouch'd small beneath appears.
> From hence around the eyes delighted trace
> A wide perspective, rich in native grace.
> Not such, the muse's theme Althalia yields
> Where, 'neath Olympus, spread fair Tempe's fields."

The town was also justly proud of its church and bridge, and of a chalybeate spring, which was much resorted to by the inhabitants.

The members were then conducted to the parish church where they were received by Canon Symonds, the rector, who kindly exhibited the old church plate and the registers, one of which contained the interesting record of the baptism of Judge Bradshaw, of Marple Hall, afterwards Lord President of the High Court of Justice, that condemned King Charles I. It is as follows, "1602 Dec. 10, John the sonne of Henrye Bradshaw of Marple, baptised." (In a later hand is added "traitor.") The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, and the earliest reference to it is contained in the charter of Hamo de Masey, baron of Dunham Massey, granting Bredbury and Brinnington to Robert Fitz-Waltheof, who is believed to have been the same as the first Robert de Stokeport. The present church consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel

without side chapels, and a tower at the west end. The chancel is a beautiful specimen of the Decorated style of architecture, dating back to the latter part of the fourteenth century, whilst the body of the church, which was unfortunately rebuilt at the beginning of this century, is of the florid style of pseudo-Gothic architecture then coming into favour. The result, as may be imagined, is highly incongruous; but it is very fortunate that the chancel was preserved, as from it some idea of the beauty of the old church so ruthlessly destroyed in 1812 may be formed. The chancel is the most interesting part of the building, and was carefully restored by the late rector in 1848 at a cost of about £700.

The members next drove to Vernon Park, and proceeding to the museum were received by Mr. John Tym, the curator, who conducted the party round the building, and pointed out the chief objects of interest. Amongst them was a fine window executed by himself and composed of blue John and other Derbyshire minerals. Before leaving the members expressed much satisfaction at the admirable arrangements of this little museum. On leaving, Mr. Kay pointed out the Roman road which runs through the park, and the Priest's House brought from near the old church and now re-erected in the park. The views from the grounds were beautiful, the distant hills being very distinct. On leaving this pretty little park, the party proceeded through the adjoining Woodbank Park, the seat of Mr. Herbert Marsland, and soon arrived at Moorfield, the residence of the leader, where they received a most hospitable reception. A pleasant evening was spent in inspecting the fine collection of antiquities collected by Mr. Kay during his rambles in North Africa, Egypt, Greece, Italy, and Spain. The cinerary urns and other ancient pottery, old glass, paintings

by old masters, antique cabinets, and old clocks were much admired, as also were the holiday pictures by Mr. R. G. Somerset. A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Nathan Heywood, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Andrew, brought this pleasant visit to a close.

Saturday, July 27th, 1895.

TRENTHAM AND DISTRICT.

Over thirty members of the Society left Manchester by the half-past nine train *en route* to Trentham, where they arrived at eleven o'clock, and were met by Mr. J. H. Rimmer, M.A., who acted as leader. By special permission of the Duke of Sutherland, not only the gardens and conservatories but the entire suite of rooms in Trentham Hall were opened to the members.

The hall is a fine building in the Italian style, and is delightfully situated on the banks of the Trent. It occupies the site of an Elizabethan mansion built here by Sir Richard Leveson. A portion of the present building was erected early in the last century, when the former mansion was taken down. Under the direction of Sir Charles Barry, it was considerably enlarged and beautified, the exterior being refaced and the hall crowned with balustrades and vases; a fine belvedere tower, one hundred feet high was also added, until it became what it now is, one of the most magnificent of the ducal palaces of the kingdom. The pleasure grounds and gardens are extensive and laid out in the most tasteful style. At a little distance from the front of the hall is a beautiful sheet of water over a mile in length, which, together with the woody hills behind it, produces a picturesque effect. The

park, extending over five hundred acres, is pleasantly undulating and well stocked with deer.

After spending a pleasant hour in the gardens and conservatories, the members proceeded to the hall. They first visited the duke's private study, in which is an excellent picture of Elizabeth, Duchess of Sutherland, by Romney; then proceeding along the private wing corridor, and examining the rare books and portraits, and a picture of Cupid by Paul Veronese, they arrived at the Venetian room or Duchesses' sitting-room, in which are a series of beautiful panel pictures painted by Clarkson Stanfield in 1840. The small dining-room contains an excellent picture by Bonnington. The marble hall was greatly admired, with its paintings, sculptures, and other works of art. The breakfast-room contains pictures of David Wilkie, Gainsborough, Stothard, Poussin, and Sir A. W. Calcott. In the large dining-room is a family group by Romney. The music saloon and the library and the private conservatory were next inspected. From the latter a beautiful view was obtained of the lake, with the hills in the background, on which is a monument of the first Duke of Sutherland. The entrance hall contains many antique marble busts, and also portraits by Sir Peter Lely, Michael Dahl, and Sir Godfrey Kneller. In the billiard room are portraits of George Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, by Romney, George III., Queen Charlotte, Queen Victoria, and Lord Thurlow. The electric light is fitted up throughout the building. The party visited by the private entrance the church of Saint Mary and All Saints, which was rebuilt in 1844 by George, second Duke of Sutherland.

Trentham Church was rebuilt in 1844 by the second Duke of Sutherland. In the early part of the reign of Charles I. the interior of the (then) church was restored

and beautified by the erection of a rich chancel screen. During the Civil War soldiers were probably quartered within the building, as the marks of shot are still visible on the royal arms, which originally were placed over the centre of the screen. In 1752 the steeple of the church was taken down, and in 1767 the bells were sold to the parish of Wolstanton, and are now in the tower of that church. There is a brass to Sir Richard Leveson, knight, of Lylleshall, 1559, with effigy in armour, Mary Fyton his wife, and several children. A nunnery was founded here about the latter part of the seventh century, whereof St. Werburgh was appointed abbess. Werburgh was the daughter of Wulfere, King of Mercia, and Ermenilde his wife, and on Wulfere's death, in 675, she retired with her mother to the convent at Ely, over which St. Ethelreda, her aunt, was then presiding. There both Werburgh and her mother took the veil, and after remaining a short time at Ely, Werburgh undertook, at the request of her uncle Ethelred, then King of Mercia, the arrangement and direction of monastic houses newly established at Hanbury and Trentham. Her mother Ermenilde had in the meantime become abbess of Ely, and Werburgh succeeded to that position on her death. She appears to have regulated all three houses until her own death, which took place at Trentham, and although she had desired to be buried at Hanbury, preparations were made for her interment where she died, when the brethren of Hanbury came by night into the church at Trentham, where the body was laid, and carried it off. At Hanbury Werburgh was duly buried, and about nine years later her body was disinterred and enshrined, when, according to the usual assertion, it was found entire and uncorrupt. In the year 875, when the Danes were ravaging Mercia,

the monks of Hanbury fled with the shrine and relics to Chester, where the body of St. Werburgh remained undisturbed, and she is still, with St. Oswald, the tutelar saint of that city. The nunnery at Trentham was converted in the reign of Henry I. into a convent of Austin canons by the Earl of Chester, and dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. At the dissolution the spiritual charge of Trentham was committed to a priest nominated to the bishop of the diocese by the impropriator to serve the cure, and he became the perpetual curate of the parish, and the chapel of the priory from that time was used as the parish church.

On leaving Trentham carriages were in waiting to convey the members to Whitmore, where lunch was obtained. Afterwards Whitmore Church was visited. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints (it was formerly a chapel of ease to Trentham). In it is an altar-tomb to Ed. Mainwaring and Alice (Boghey) his wife, date 1580. The register dates from 1558. The river Sowe runs through the village, and falls into the Trent at Shugborough. The old font in the churchyard on the south side of the church was inspected by the members, and they considered that a more fitting place might be found for it. The members then drove to Byrth Hill Camp (Saxon) at Maer, which they carefully examined, and then proceeded to the ruins of the Old Manor House at Madeley. It is engraved by Plot, and was once the seat of the Offleys. Sir Thomas Offley was Lord Mayor of London in 1556, and kept so hospitable a table that it provoked the following distich:—

> Offley three dishes had of daily toast—
> An egg, an apple, and (the third) a roast.

It was to Sir John Offley, a member of the family, that

Izaak Walton dedicated his *Complete Angler* (Walton was born in 1593, and died in 1683). The members then proceeded to Madeley Church, and were received by the rector, the Rev. T. W. Daltry, who gave an excellent address. The church is mainly of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, and contains monuments to the Offleys, one of whom founded the Grammar School. There are some traces of the Transitional period. There is an altar-tomb of Randolph Egerton and Isabella his wife (1525), with their effigies incised, and brasses to John Egerton and his wife (1518) and of Richard Hawkins, scholar. The register dates from 1678. The endowed school is for the use of the parishioners of Madeley and Mucklestone. The poor's land comprises twenty-six acres at Ormsley, supposed to have been purchased with £200 bequeathed by Ralph Horton and various other benevolent persons, the proceeds of which, about £25, are given away on St. Thomas's Day in clothing and money. Almshouses were founded by Sir John Offley for ten poor persons of both sexes, to whom he left the annual sum of £45. He also bequeathed to Madeley parish £20 yearly for the officiating clergyman to preach a sermon in the church every Tuesday, but which is now preached on Sunday evening.

The party afterwards drove to Keele, a "cell" of the Knights Templars from about 1180 until the dissolution, 1311 (Edward II.). It belonged afterwards to the Hospitallers (Knights of St. John), and was purchased of the Crown by Sir William Sneyd, of Bradwell, 1545.

Mr. J. H. Rimmer contributes the following notes on a small Roman camp, visited during the day: "At a recent visit of the British Archæological Association, which visited Chesterton camp, near Newcastle, it was suggested that it was the Mediolanum of the

Romans: a road ran from this camp to Bury Walls, near Hawkstone (Salop), and thence to Uriconium; this road passed west of Keele and south-east of Madeley, and was joined about one mile south of Madeley (London and North-Western) station by another road, which, according to Mr. Watkin in his *Roman Cheshire*, came from Kinderton, *viâ* Betley and Madeley. A portion of pavement has been unearthed by the plough somewhere about the junction of these two roads. The combined road must then have continued on its way into Shropshire, just below the small Madeley camp, which must have been for purely defensive purposes."

Saturday, August 17th, 1895.

VISIT TO WADDINGTON AND BROWSHOLME.

Between thirty and forty members of the Society, under the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates, went to the neighbourhood of Waddington and Browsholme. On their arrival at Clitheroe conveyances were in waiting, as also were the Revs. J. R. Luck and M. Hull, of Stonyhurst, and other local friends. The members drove through Clitheroe to Brungerley Bridge. Two miles beyond Brungerley Bridge is Waddington, a clean, neat-looking village, with a clear rivulet and small picturesque bridge. The church, which is nearly surrounded by tall trees, is a fine looking edifice with a square, embattled tower. The parochial chapel of Waddington was endowed A.D. 1438, but probably founded long before. The choir at least, and perhaps the tower, were rebuilt early in the reign of Henry VIII., for the former has the date MDXI. upon a beam, and the

latter, which is of excellent masonry, bears every mark of that steeple-building era in Craven. At the church the members were met by Mr. Walmsley, who conducted them over the building and pointed out the chief features of antiquarian interest. He then took the members to his house, where he exhibited two cinerary urns with their contents, found in a tumulus near his residence. After a ramble through his garden, the members proceeded to Waddington Hall, pausing on the way to examine the old village stocks.

Obscure as Waddington is, it yet holds a place in English history. Close to the little bridge just mentioned, standing a little from the road, with a large garden in front, is Waddington Hall, a white-washed farmhouse, consisting of a centre with two gables. It is only a mean looking house, with some small ancient windows, but over four centuries ago it was for more than a twelvemonth the residence of an English monarch; indeed its sole interest is connected with one of the most pitiable of kings. Henry VI. had the misfortune to come into posession of the throne while yet a minor. He was surrounded by wily relations, and served by ambitious and disquieted nobles. A war in France was kept in nearly one unbroken course of failure under the enthusiastic pressure and fervid onslaught of Joan of Arc. A jacquerie broke out at home. Not the least among his evils, he married a queen who had a strong mind and an iron will, while Henry was the slenderest of reeds. Worst of all, there was a rival that claimed his crown. Civil war broke out. "The roses" were dyed in blood. Henry was deposed. Under the auspices of the queen, fighting was more than once renewed, carried on with various issues, but always to the injury of the imbecile Henry. At last the king was obliged to flee for his life, and conceal himself

wherever he could find a lurking-place. The north afforded him friends. In the thickly populated parts of Lancashire he was harboured with something like affection; but it is not to be supposed, whatever the fidelity of tried friends may have been, that even a king, whose distempered body inflicted maladies and at times almost idiocy on his mind, could in any case have excited any strong feelings of respect, though Dr. Whitaker has conjectured, from certain expressions in the records of the house, that Henry was sainted by the authorities of Whalley Abbey. A most diligent search was made for him throughout the country, and he might have remained concealed at Waddington, but for the treachery of his so-called friends.

Leland has thus related the manner in which the unfortunate king was betrayed and abused on seeking a temporary refuge here from his enemies: "In A.D. 1464, King Henry was taken in Clitherwoode by side Brungerley hipping stones in Lancastershyre, by Tho: Talbot, sunne and heir to Sir Edmunde Talbot, of Bashall, and John Talbot, his cousin, of Colebry, which deceived him, being at his dyner in Wadyngton Haul, and brought him to London, with his legges bounde to the sterropes." This account, which Leland gives from an ancient chronicle, agrees with the tradition of the county, that he was betrayed by Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, and John, his cousin. The house was beset, when the king contrived to escape, and fled towards the river, hoping to put that between himself and his enemies. His pursuers, however, were too many and too eager for him. He was captured, some say while attempting to ford the river, others after he had forded it and fled into the wood close by. He was conducted to London in the most ignominious manner with his legs

fastened to the stirrups of the sorry nag on which he was mounted, and an insulting placard affixed to his shoulders. Rymer has preserved the grant of a reward to the Talbots for this service, dated from Westminster, July 9th, 1465. At this time Waddington belonged to the Tempests, who inherited it by virtue of the marriage of their ancestor, Sir Roger, in the reign of Edward I., with Alice, daughter and heiress of Walter de Waddington. The hall has lost all appearance of greatness. The "King's room," however, has an old oak floor, and the walls are very thick. "Henry's staircase," narrow and winding, is built of stone.

After spending some time in examining this ancient edifice, the members again joined their conveyances, and proceeded past Bashall Hall to Browsholme Hall. Major Parker being engaged with his regiment in Ireland, the members were received by Colonel and Mrs. Frampton, and Mrs. Reginald Parker. Dr. T. D. Whitaker thus described Browsholme in 1806: Browsholme is a large house of red stone, with a centre, two wings, and a small façade in front, of that species which was peculiar to the time of Elizabeth and James I. There is a good old library, a large miscellaneous collection of ancient coins, and a valuable assemblage of MSS. relating principally to the antiquities of the neighbourhood. Another relic, the skull, which is preserved with religious reverence, is said to have been employed by a former owner in the private exercises of religion as a monitor of death, and it is polished by frequent attrition to a surface resembling coarse ivory. One of the most valuable relics is the original seal of the Commonwealth for the approbation of ministers, it is of very massy silver, and is inscribed the "Seal of Approbation of Ministers." In the centre are two

branches of palm, and within them an open book with these words, "The Word of God." (This seal is now deposited in the British Museum.) The dining-room is adorned with some of the best paintings of Northcote. The house also contains many Flemish paintings by the best masters. The hall, forty-six feet long, is furnished with many antiquities. The late Thomas Lister Parker, F.S.A., expended large sums in improving this mansion, and under the direction of Jeffrey Wyatt produced some handsome modern apartments, without injuring the original appearance of the house.

Mr. Thomas Lister Parker, in his description of Browsholme Hall, says: In the parish of Whalley and county of Lancaster, and on the north side of the river Ribble, is the extensive forest of Bowland, divided from the county of York by the river Hodder, having its source above Slaidburne, and joining the Ribble at Mitton demesne. On an elevated situation in this forest stands the ancient house of Browsholme; but by the old deeds now there, it appears that the first residence of the Parker family was called Over Browsholme, which was above the present house, and nearer to the Roman road leading from Ribchester to Overborough. The field is now called the copy, and the foundations of extensive buildings have been dug up there. In the year 1603, the first of James I., Charles Blount, Baron Mountjoy, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was by King James created Earl of Devonshire and Knight of the Garter. He was the son of James, the sixth baron, and married the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wills, knight, of Yorkshire. This Earl of Devonshire sold to Thomas Parker, Esq., of Over Browsholme, "all that messuage, tenement, and one pasture, within the forest of Bowland, in the county of York, called Nether

Brookesholme, which premises were late parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster." At this time Mr. T. Parker new-fronted the house in the style of that day, introducing in the doorway the three orders of architecture, and laid out the grounds, which were situated near the brook, and much warmer and more sheltered than Over Browsholme, in the formal fashion of the times.

After tea the members visited the great hall, the drawing-room, library, and dining-room, and some of the bedrooms. All contain rare paintings and beautifully-carved oak furniture. In the library there are glass cases containing several bronze implements and Roman swords and daggers. In the hall are several perforated stone hammers, arms, and armour, a curious stirrup, through which every dog must pass before it could enter the forest, and many other antiquities. There is an old embroidered cushion, with the arms and date 1450, and the following lines:—

> I pray God blesse the life
> Of master Edmund Parker, his wife,
> And all the children that with him wonnes,
> His five daughters and seven sonnes.

A legionary stone from Ribchester with the inscription "Leg xxw. Fecit" was in 1806 at Browsholme, but no trace of it could be found on this visit.

Saturday, August 24th, 1895.

STONYHURST.

About forty members of the Society visited Stonyhurst under the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates. Carriages being in waiting at Whalley, the members drove *viâ*

Mitton to Stonyhurst, passing Little Mitton Hall on the way. It is an interesting old-fashioned building, and is referred to by William Howitt in his *Visits to Remarkable Places* as a singularly beautiful specimen of the Tudor style of domestic architecture. It is also remarkable for its galleried hall of the age of Henry VII. On the other side of the bridge is Great Mitton Hall, another of these ancient manor houses so plentifully scattered about Lancashire. At this point the Ribble divides the two counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

> Hodder, Calder, Ribble, and rain,
> Mingle together in Mitton domain.

There are two bridges within a few yards of each other spanning the river Hodder near this point, one a modern stone erection, with parapet walls and bold piers; the other also of stone, very old, covered with ivy, no wall, and extremely narrow. This picturesque old bridge has historical associations, for it was over this narrow bridge that Cromwell's army passed on the eve of the battle of Preston in 1648, which ended in the defeat of the Royalists. After crossing the Hodder there is a fine view of the surrounding country. Below, deep in the valley, is Hacking Hall, built by Judge Walmesley in 1607. A pleasant drive through the grounds of Stonyhurst brought the party to the great entrance of the college (the ancient seat of the Sherburnes), and here they were received by the Revs. J. R. Luck and M. Hull, and others, who conducted the members over the building, showing them the different class rooms, the great hall, the dormitories, lavatories, private chapels, and magnificent church, the library, the museum, and the playgrounds.

On leaving the college the members proceeded by the long walk to Hurst Green, where tea was provided, and

afterwards they visited Mitton Church. Like all of its architectural kindred in the Ribble valley, the church has, both in its interior and exterior, many features of interest. It has not yet been restored, and it has suffered little from the ravages of time, or at the hands of ignorant though perhaps well-meaning men. There is a chapel on the north side, used formerly as a mortuary by the Sherburnes of Stonyhurst. This contains four tombs, with recumbent figures of knights and their ladies, the oldest being that of Sir Richard Sherburne and his wife. After inspecting the monuments, the leper window, and other objects of antiquarian interest, the members regained their conveyances, drove to Whalley, and thence travelled by train to Manchester.

Friday, October 11th, 1895.

The opening meeting of the winter session was held in Chetham's Hospital, Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., presiding.

The following new members were elected: Mr. Isaac Taylor, Rusholme; Mr. Fred. Baynes, Samlesbury Hall; and Miss Albiston, Heaton Mersey.

Mr. T. Parker exhibited a fine perforated stone hammer, found at Timperley.

Mr. Frank W. Chatterton, a hammer-stone or net-sinker, from Heysham.

Mr. Seth Radcliffe, a stone axe head found at Featherbed Hill, Mossley.

The Rev. E. F. Letts placed on the tables three diaries made by his father about 1833. They contain

some beautiful sketches of the Wye valley and other places visited by him.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A., gave an address on the Romans in Britain, which he illustrated with a fine series of photographs thrown on the screen.

Friday, November 1st, 1895.

The monthly meeting was held in the Chetham Library, Mr. W. E. A. Axon presiding.

Messrs. Ben Ormerod, Pendlebury; Joseph Fearnhead, Bolton; and Edward F. Stead, Waterloo, were elected members.

Mr. Walter T. Browne exhibited a large oil painting by Spagnoletto, "The Unbelief of Thomas."

Mr. George C. Yates exhibited a section of a pile from the Swiss lake dwellings, bronze spear head, bronze ring and pin from Corcelette, and a stone celt from Lüscherz, also pictures of modern lake dwellings.

Mr. Yates also exhibited some beads, and in describing them said: In the gravel pits in the neighbourhood of Amiens we meet with small globular bodies with a hole through the middle, which are, indeed, nothing but fossil shells found in the white chalk. It is probable that these stony beads were used to adorn the men contemporary with the diluvial period. The natural holes which existed in them enabled them to be threaded as bracelets or necklaces. This, at least, was the opinion of Dr. Rigollot, and it was founded on the fact that he had often found small heaps of these delicate little balls collected together in the same spot, as if an inundation had drifted them into the bed of the river without breaking the bond which held

them together. The necklaces which men and women had already begun to wear during the epoch of the great bear and the mammoth were the first outbreak of the sentiment of adornment, a feeling so natural to the human species. The way in which these necklaces were put together is, however, exactly similar to that which we meet with during the present day amongst the natives of New Guinea, a thread on which shells were strung which was passed round the neck. In a sepulchral cave at Aurignac, Bonnemaison collected from the midst of human bones eighteen small discs which were pierced in the centre, and doubtless intended to be strung together in a necklace or bracelet. These discs, which were formed of a white compact substance, were recognised as sea shells of a Cardium species, and are exactly like those used on the New Guinea necklaces.

Mr. George C. Yates read a short paper on "The Salford Ancient Court Records." The manuscript volume, he said, was one of the missing books of record of the court leet of the free borough of Salford, which exercised its power subject to the authority of the ancient charter of 1231. Its record extended over a period of about seventy-two years, from 1597 to 1669, one of the most momentous and interesting epochs of English history. There were some lapses in the successive holdings of the court. In a few instances there was only one court held during the year, whilst in other years there was no record of any court being held at all, and yet there was no appearance of any leaves having escaped the binding in these places. The Portmote was a court of record held before the steward of the leet, being a king's court granted by charter to the head of the manor. Its original intent was to view the frank pledges, that is, the freemen within the liberty, who, according to the

institution of King Alfred, were all mutual pledges for the good behaviour of each other. It was annually the custom to summon all the king's subjects, as they respectively grew to years of discretion and strength, to come to the court and there take the oath of allegiance to the king. The other general business was to present by jury all crimes that happened within their jurisdiction; and not only to present, but also to punish all trivial misdemeanours. The steward might fine or imprison, or take a recognisance of the peace. All fines were recoverable by action of debt or distress, but an amercement was generally the act of the jury. No "foreigner" or stranger was permitted to reside within the boundaries of the borough, and all such as were found there without the sanction of the authorities were ordered to depart or to be summarily ejected. The business disposed of at these courts may be summarised as follows: The selection of the jury; the annual appointment of boroughreeve, constables, and other officers; the presentment of the attendance in court of the property owners and burgesses, and the names of absentees whose duty it was to do fealty, suit, and service to the lord of the manor, and through him to the reigning sovereign; to hear and determine questions of disputed right of way and settle differences between owners of property and inhabitants respectively; to enforce the duty of every inhabitant to keep clean and in good repair the pavement, water-courses, hedges, and ditches adjacent to his property; to record the ownership and devolution of landed property; to prevent the influx and settlement of persons liable through poverty to become chargeable on the town; to inflict fines for gambling, drunkenness, assaults, and the like, and for breaches of the Ale and Beerhouse Acts, also for trespass and wandering abroad of cattle and swine and unmuzzled

dogs; and to provide the "watch" or police protection and safeguard the town against fire; and also to furnish a supply of water for the public, through the medium of the parish pump.

Alderman Mandley, chairman of the Free Libraries Committee of Salford, produced for inspection the original MS. volume, to which Mr. Yates had referred; and explained various matters of interest contained therein and the history of the volume. It had come into their possession by purchase from a gentleman at Nottingham, who bought it at a sale of the effects of a deceased reverend canon of that town. There were financial difficulties in the way of its publication, owing to the insufficiency of the estimates of the free libraries.

Colonel Fishwick expressed the opinion that Salford would be taking a wise step in sanctioning the outlay upon a work of such great value from a genealogical point of view; and he moved that the meeting express a strong hope that the corporation would take steps to preserve the information contained in the book.

Mr. Albert Nicholson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mandley presented to the Society a copy of the Salford charter in Latin, and a translation of it.

An interesting paper was then read by Professor C. Lobenhoffer on the "Outlines of Archæology, with special reference to Lake Dwellings." In his paper Professor Lobenhoffer sketched the outline of the present state of knowledge of prehistoric archæology, showing the characteristics and approximate duration of the "three ages"—stone, bronze, and iron—and giving particulars of the various discoveries concerning lake dwellings, chiefly in Switzerland, but also in various other parts of the world. Professor Lobenhoffer's admirable exposition of his subject was listened to with great interest.

Friday, December 6th, 1895.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham's Library, on December 6th, Mr. Charles W. Sutton presiding. The following new members were elected: Messrs. John Magson, Watling Street; James Naylor, Didsbury; Charles Mayer, architect, John Dalton Street; F. A. Bromwich, Crumpsall; and J. C. Taylor, Heaton Chapel.

Mr. George C. Yates exhibited a medal in lead of Felix IV., pope of Rome, A.D. 526. It was found over fifty years ago in the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, York. Also three medallets. *Obv.*, bust, "William IV., crowned Sep. 8, 1831." *Rev.*, King on horseback fighting with two lions, "By trampling on liberty I lost the reins." *Obv.*, Queen's head, "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain." *Rev.*, the devil with Sir Robert Peel on his back, "No Income Tax, no Inquisition, no Peel & Co."

Mr. Alfred Wimpory, a flint arrow head from Patagonia.

Mr. Percy Mawson, C.E., a beautiful Roman fibula, found at Hucknall Torkard, Notts, on the Long Lane Road to Watnall, at about two feet from the surface, in garden land. A skeleton in halves was found at the same time, which crumbled into dust on being moved.

Dr. Renaud, a Byzantine bronze cross found at Foxwist.

Dr. Renaud, F.S.A., gave "A Short Biographical and Genealogical Account of the Family of Foxwist, of Foxwist, and of Duncalf, of Foxwist, in the Hundred of Macclesfield, embracing fourteen generations of the same as manorial inheritors." (See page 43.)

Mr. Samuel Andrew read a paper on the "Seven Holy Crosses of Oldham." He said Oldham alone, among all the towns of Lancashire, had once the distinctive feature

of being surrounded by holy crosses. These crosses, seven in number, were sometimes known as St. John's Crosses, and served the purpose of metes and bounds of the original town. It was these crosses that gave Oldham its local habitation. Before they were erected, Oldham, as a town, was only an undefined space, surrounded for the most part on every hand by vast wastes and moors and common lands. There can be no question that Oldham had an existence previous to the erection of the crosses. Its local field-names and the general arrangement of its institutions show that it was a Saxon settlement, and its very name, Old-ham, was good evidence of its being a "ham" or village when the Saxons invaded this part of the country in the seventh century, after the battle of Deva, when the whole of south-east Lancashire was over-run by the victors and the map of England changed some of its former land-marks by removing some of its natural division lines. The holy crosses of Oldham, however, had nothing to do with this business. They were rather the outward sign of another conquest to which this country submitted when William the Conquerer came and divided the land among his followers. We know that all the land between the Ribble and the Mersey was tied up to one owner, whose successors held it in possession for some time. One of these successors was Ranulph Blundeville, the third Earl of Chester, son of Hugh. It was this Ranulph who granted a charter to Salford about the year 1224, and probably the same man beset Oldham with seven holy crosses.

Considerable discussion took place on the paper, in which Dr. Renaud, Richard Gill, Albert Nicholson, Robert Peel, William Harrison, and the Chairman took part.

Wednesday, December 11th, 1895.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The annual conversazione took place in the Gentlemen's Concert Hall, Peter Street. Although the weather was unfavourable, there was a large gathering of members and friends. The first hour was devoted to the inspection of various exhibits of antiquarian interest contributed by members of the Society. Selections of music, songs, and recitations were given at intervals, the vocalists being Miss Lilian Heywood, Mr. E. Heywood, and Mr. E. V. Megson, Mr. J. F. L. Crosland being the reciter. Mr. E. V. Megson presided at the piano. In the course of the evening Mr. W. E. A. Axon gave a short address "On a Bronze Coin of Aurelian." (See page 32.)

A list of the exhibits is given in the annual report.

Friday, January 10th, 1896.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham's Library, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., presiding.

The following interesting exhibits were made by Messrs. Albert Nicholson (picture of the Standing Stones at Tullibardine, Perthshire), Nathan Heywood (a collection of silver tokens, 1810 and 1811), G. C. Yates (Ralston's views of old Manchester); William Harrison exhibited on behalf of Mr. Slinger views of old Lancaster, and Thomas Letherbrow exhibited and presented to the Society an engraving of the north-east view of St. Peter's Church, Manchester, by Fothergill.

Mr. George C. Yates read a short communication on

"Bronze Implements found in Lancashire and Cheshire." (See page 124.)

Mr. C. H. Bellamy read some notes on "St. Eilian's Chapel, Llaneilian, Anglesea," and illustrated the same with a number of photographs. This chapel is attached to the parish church of Llaneilian, which has been described as in several respects the most perfect in Anglesey, the present building being of fifteenth century work, although the tower is Norman. In the south porch is a fine example of a holy water stoup. The nave is only about thirty feet by twenty-four feet, and separating it from the chancel there is what is for so small a church a remarkably massive screen and rood-loft, in an excellent state of preservation. A fine specimen of the old dog-fork or tongs is shown in the church. The chapel is reached by an oblique passage at the south side of the chancel. The walls are three feet thick. Its excellent roof is its finest architectural feature, but the most interesting article of furniture is a table or altar under the east window. A superstition still exists that any-one creeping in through one of the panels and turning round before coming out (a somewhat difficult feat) will be cured of whatever disease he may have. The question as to the use of this article, and also the purpose of the building was discussed; the general character of both leading to the conclusion that the building was probably used as a chantry chapel on an earlier site, possibly of the ancient parish church.

Mr. William Harrison read a paper on "Ancient Fords, Ferries, and Bridges in North Lancashire." (See page 74.)

In the discussion which followed Mr. Albert Nicholson and the Rev. E. F. Letts took part. The latter suggested "Draughtford" as the origin of Trafford.

APPENDIX I.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUITIES AND BIOGRAPHY, 1895.

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CONTENTS: Historic Cheshire, by Thomas Frost; King Edgar on the Dee, by Edward Lamplough; Chester Castle and Walls, by Geo. C. Yates; Chester Cathedral, by J. A. Clapham; Festival-Time in Old Chester, by the Rev. Geo. S. Tyack; Chester Fair, by Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks; The Origin of the Rows of Chester, by W. Stevenson; Old Chester Houses, by William Harrison; The Dee Mills and the "Miller of the Dee," by T. Cann Hughes; Hugh Lupus, First Earl of Chester, by James L. Thornely; The Plague in Cheshire, by William E. A. Axon; Ancient Eddisbury, by Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks; St. Peter's Chains: An old Congleton Custom, by Robert Head; Was Mary Fitton Shakspere's "Dark Lady"? by William E. A. Axon; Sandbach Over Sixty Years Ago, by Mrs. G Linnæus Banks; Ancient Bridges, Fords, and Ferries, by W. Harrison; Cheshire Proverbial Phrases, by J. Potter Briscoe; A-Souling Song; President Bradshaw, by Thomas Cooper; Thomas Parnell, poet; Bishop Heber, by John T. Page; Punishing Scolding Women.

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APPENDIX II.

SUBJECT INDEX TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUITIES, 1895.

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Worsthorn Hall *Worsthorn*
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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, in laying before the members their Thirteenth Annual Report, have satisfaction in stating that the Society has maintained its position of interest and usefulness during the past year, and that the number of members has slightly increased. With the large number of literary and scientific societies now holding regular monthly meetings during the winter in Manchester it is not to be expected that the present number of members can be greatly increased. We may congratulate ourselves that our numbers testify to our Society being one of the most popular of those which foster the intellectual tastes of the district.

PUBLICATION.—Volume xii. of the *Transactions* of the Society was issued to the members in November last, and it is hoped that it will be found not less interesting and valuable than its predecessors. The "Bibliography of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquities and Biography," contributed for several years past by Mr. Ernest Axon, has this year been compiled by Mr. J. H. Swann, of the Manchester Free Reference Library. Antiquarian students will feel grateful to Messrs. Axon and Swann for furnishing so useful a work of reference. The volume also contains an "Index of

Archæological Papers published in 1894," from the Transactions of the various archæological societies throughout the kingdom. This index is obtained by arrangement with the Society of Antiquaries, and it adds greatly to the value of our own volume.

MEMBERSHIP.—Seventeen new members have joined the Society during the year, whilst thirteen have been lost by death, resignation, and other causes. The number of members now on the roll is as follows:—

Ordinary Members	278
Life Members	42
Honorary Members	6
	326

Against 322 in 1894.

WINTER MEETINGS.—The monthly meetings, during the months January to April and October to December, inclusive, have been held as usual at the Chetham Library, and with about the same average attendance as in former years. The titles of the papers and short communications are given in the following list:—

1895.
Feb. 1.—Church Discipline in the Sixteenth Century. Mr. W. Fergusson Irvine.
,, 1.—The Exploration of the Second Mound at Stonyhurst. Rev. J. R. Luck, S.J.
Mar. 1.—The Early History of Prestbury Church. Dr. Renaud.
,, 1.—Masons' Marks on the Stones of Stretford Aqueduct. Mr. N. Heywood.
April 5.—Local Checks and Tokens. Mr. Geo. C. Yates.
,, 5.—The Stone Aht Pipes of Vancouver Island. Mr. Geo. C. Yates.
,, 5.—Tim Bobbin *versus* John Whitaker. Col. H. Fishwick.
Oct. 11.—Roman Britain. Professor Boyd Dawkins.
Nov. 1.—The Salford Ancient Court Records. Mr. Geo. C. Yates.
,, 1.—Outlines of Archæology. Mr. Carl Lobenhoffer.

1895.
Dec. 6.—A Genealogical Account of Foxwist and Duncalf. Dr. Renaud.
„ 6.—Who Built the Holy Crosses of Oldham? Mr. Samuel Andrew.
1896.
Jan. 19.—Ancient Fords, Ferries, and Bridges in North Lancashire. Mr. William Harrison.
„ 19.—Notes on St. Eilian's Chapel. Mr. C. H. Bellamy.
„ 19.—Local Bronze Implements. Mr. Geo. C. Yates.

At each meeting various objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited.

CONVERSAZIONE.—The members and friends held their usual winter gathering in the Concert Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th December. The meeting was opened by a short address by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L., one of the Vice-Presidents, on a "Bronze Coin of Aurelian," making it a text for an interesting and eloquent sketch of the adventurous career of that emperor. The following objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited:—

African Curiosities	Mr. E. D. Scott.
Rubbings of Monumental Brasses	Mr. F. A. Bromwich and Rev. H. A. Hudson.
Rare Books	Mr. W. E. A. Axon.
Old Coins and Silver Spoons	Mr. Nathan Heywood.
War Medals; Antique Silver Cream Jugs, Sugar Bowls, &c., of the Georgian Period, and old Venetian Glass	Mr. Joseph Pearson.
A Scrap Book, containing a fine collection of Local Portraits	Mr. Albert Nicholson.
A collection of one hundred Flint Arrow and Spear Heads, Idols from China, Japan, Burmah, and Egypt, and Chinese Snuff Bottles	Mr. Geo. C. Yates.
Silver Medal of the Manchester Pitt Club ...	Mr. G. Pearson.

SUMMER MEETINGS.—The Whitsuntide meeting (Wednesday, June 5th, to Saturday, June 8th) was held at Cheltenham, as a centre, and visits were paid to Gloucester,

Tewkesbury, and Worcester. The meeting was a pleasant and successful one. The other summer meetings were held at the following dates and places:—

1895.
May 20.—Bolton.
,, 25.—Samlesbury Hall.
,, 29.—Cheadle Bulkeley Hall and Abney Hall.
June 19.—Mossley for Bucton Castle.
July 6.—Arley Hall and Great Budworth.
,, 15.—Stockport.
,, 27.—Trentham and Madeley.
Aug. 17.—Browsholme and Waddington.
,, 24.—Stonyhurst and Mytton.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.—(*a*) The Council greatly regret that the Archæological Map of Lancashire, which was completed and sent to London in the autumn of 1893, is not published yet. The Society of Antiquaries is responsible for the delay, which is probably unavoidable. It is hoped that the work on which so much pains and labour were bestowed will not be much longer kept back.

(*b*) The work which the Ecclesiological Committee proposed to undertake has been so much forestalled by works on those subjects, published soon after their appointment, that it is proposed to discharge the Committee for the present.

(*c*) Early in the year 1894 a Committee, mainly composed of members of this Society, was formed for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a mace to be presented to the Corporation of the city of Manchester. The movement arose out of the proceedings of the soirée of the Society, held at the Town Hall on the 15th December, 1893, when Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, delivered a lecture on the "Dignity of a Mayor, or Municipal Insignia of Office" (see *Transactions*, vol. xi.). A fine collection of Lancashire and Cheshire maces was exhibited on the occasion, and it then appeared that Manchester was the only important corporation in the two counties which did not possess any mace. The appeal for subscriptions was liberally responded

to, and the Committee was enabled on the 17th December last to present to the Lord Mayor, as representing the Corporation, a large silver-gilt mace, which, in point of design and workmanship, is equal to any in the kingdom.

CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.—The seventh congress of these societies was held at Burlington House, on the 4th July last, when Mr. Alexander Brooke attended as a representative of this Society. The principal matters which engaged attention were the following:—

(*a*) "Index of Archæological Papers." These indexes it was decided should be continued and furnished to subscribers.

(*b*) Attention of the various municipal and county authorities was to be directed to the great historical value of many of the documents under their charge, and advice was to be given with respect to their due preservation.

(*c*) A circular was to be prepared offering suggestions for the compilation of county bibliographies.

(*d*) The best treatment of brasses, alabaster monuments, &c., was considered, and the county societies were urged to call the attention of the authorities to any case of improper or careless treatment of such remains.

(*e*) It was reported that Government had refused to accept charge of any more monuments under the Ancient Monuments Act, and the county societies were requested to urge upon their representatives in the House of Commons the advisability of carrying out more thoroughly the provisions of the Act, and of extending them to the monuments of Romano-British and Early Christian periods.

(*f*) Steps were also taken with a view of avoiding the clashing of the principal archæological meetings, and the honorary secretary undertook to compile and publish, in the circular convening the next congress, a calendar of the meetings of all such societies as should have communicated to him the dates of such meetings in time for publication.

OBITUARY.—*John Parsons Earwaker*, M.A., F.S.A., died at his residence, Pensarn, North Wales, on the 29th January, 1895. He was a son of Mr. John Earwaker, a Manchester merchant, and was born at Cheetham Hill on 22nd April, 1847. He was educated at Owens College, and after a short residence at Cambridge gained a post-mastership at Merton College, Oxford, and removed thither and took his degree with second-class honours. His taste was decidedly for antiquarian research, and it was deepened by his intimacy at Oxford with the late Mr. J. H. Parker, and his official connection with the Oxford Archæological Society and the Ashmolean Museum. In 1877-80 he published a *History of East Cheshire*, in two large handsome quarto volumes, beautifully illustrated, mainly from his wife's drawings. This work established his reputation as a careful and painstaking antiquary, and it will long be regarded as a standard work. Many other works of an antiquarian nature followed from his pen, and he was largely employed by public and private bodies in the investigation of their muniments. For Manchester he edited the whole of the *Court-Leet Records and Constables' Accounts* in the possession of the corporation, and several volumes for the Chetham and Record societies. He was one of the founders of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society and a member of its Council up to his death. An interesting memoir of Mr. Earwaker, from the pen of Mr. J. Paul Rylands, is contained in the *Transactions of the Chester Archæological Society*, vol. v.

Edward Graham Paley, F.R.I.B.A., of Lancaster, died in London after a very short illness on the 23rd January, 1895. He was born at Easingwold, Yorkshire, in 1823, and had resided at Lancaster from 1838, first as a pupil and then as partner with the late Mr. Edmund Sharpe. In 1868 he joined Mr. H. J. Austin in partnership. As an ecclesiastical architect he was in the first rank in his profession. He took great interest in archæology, and was one of the founders

of the British Archæological Association and our own Society.

Rev. Henry Robinson Heywood, M.A., honorary canon of Manchester, and vicar of Swinton, died 12th March, 1895, aged sixty-two. He was the fifth son of the late Sir Benjamin Heywood, baronet, and was born at Manchester in August, 1833. He was one of the most successful parish clergymen in the diocese, and one of the best loved. The fine church at Swinton was built in 1869, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and at the expense of Canon Heywood and his family.

Thomas Edward Bridgen, F.R.I.B.A., who died on the 15th February, 1895, was a member of the Society from its inception. He was the architect for many public buildings in Manchester, and was regarded as one of the best authorities upon questions affecting the designing, planning, and fitting up of hospitals. The remodelling of the Manchester Royal Infirmary was entrusted to him, and he designed the important Hospital for Sick Children at Pendlebury.

Charles Cyrus Doody, a member of the Society since May, 1883, died on the 29th April last, at the age of forty-two years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The thanks of the Council are cordially given to the Feoffees of Chetham Hospital for the use of the meeting-rooms of the Council and the Society.

The Council desire also to gratefully acknowledge the kind reception which was given to their members by the following gentlemen at the several places to which excursions have been made during the past year: At Stonyhurst, to the Rev. R. J. Luck, S.J., and Father Hull; at Browsholme, to Captain Parker; at Stockport, to Mr. Thomas Kay, J.P.; at Samlesbury Hall, to Mr. Frederick Baynes; at Cheadle Bulkeley Hall, to Mr. James Watts; and at Bolton, to

Major French. On the occasion of the Whitsuntide excursion, to Mr. E. B. Wethered, mayor of Cheltenham; Miss Beale, principal of the Ladies' College; Mrs. Dent, of Sudeley Castle; the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester; the Rev. W. Bazeley, honorary secretary of the Gloucester Antiquarian Society; Mr. W. F. Waller, diocesan architect; Mr. H. Medland, Mr. John Bellows; Dr. Strong, J.P., of Ross, local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, London; the Rev. Canon Claughton, of Worcester; Mr. R. W. Binns, F.S.A., and Mr. S. Southall, town clerk of Worcester.

The thanks of the Society are also due to His Grace the Duke of Sutherland for his kindness in allowing the members to inspect the treasures at Trentham.

The Council also desire to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Mr. C. W. Sutton, the Editor of the *Transactions*, Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. T. Letherbrow, the Honorary Treasurer.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH THOS. LETHERBROW, TREASURER.

FROM 24TH JANUARY, 1895, TO 27TH JANUARY, 1896.

Jan. 24th, 1895.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last year	44	18	1
Interest on Corporation Bonds, £200 at £3 per cent.	5	13	7
Bank Interest	0	5	8
Three Vols. of *Transactions*	1	11	6
218 Subscriptions at 10s. 6d.	114	9	0
10 Entrance Fees	10	10	0
One Life Member	7	7	0
Cash per Mr. Hull (arrears of subscriptions collected)	5	0	0
Balance	17	5	2
	£207	0	0

1895.	£	s.	d.
Overpaid Subscription	0	10	6
Conversazione at Chetham College	12	9	0
Expenses Winter Meetings	5	6	6
£100 Insurance	0	2	0
Bank Commission	2	2	0
Expenses at Summer Meetings	11	1	0
Earwaker, Returned Volumes	1	10	0
Wilson, Reporting	1	1	0
Chapman, Lantern	1	5	0
Views of Bridges	0	6	0
R. Gill, Printing:—			
Balance of former Account £26 15 11			
Vol. XII. 98 19 11			
	125	15	10
Roberts, Printing	3	1	6
Nield, Lithographs	1	5	0
Hon. Secretary, Postages	9	4	2
Clerical Help	8	8	0
Treasurer, Postages, two years	1	10	0
Society of Antiquaries, London	6	7	6
Winter Soirée	15	15	0
	£207	0	0

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Corporation Stock	£200	0	0
Volumes and *Transactions*	50	0	0
	250	0	0
Less Balance due to Treasurer	17	5	2
	£232	14	10

Audited and found correct, January 27th, 1896,

ALFRED WIMPORY,
FLETCHER MOSS.

RULES.

Revised January, 1891.

1. PREAMBLE.—This Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate Ancient Monuments and Records, and to promote the study of History, Literature, Arts, Customs, and Traditions, with particular reference to the antiquities of Lancashire and Cheshire.

2. NAME, &c.—This Society shall be called the "LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

3. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.—Candidates for admission to the Society must be proposed by one member of the Society, and seconded by another. Applications for admission must be submitted in writing to the Council, who shall report to the next ordinary meeting the names of such candidates. At the next ordinary meeting thereafter following, the names of all the candidates so reported shall be put to the meeting for election as the first business following the reading and confirmation, or otherwise, of the minutes of the preceding meeting, and the election shall be determined by common assent or dissent, unless a ballot shall be called for in the case of any one or more of the candidates by any member then present. In case of ballot, one black ball in five shall exclude. During the period of the year when the ordinary meetings are suspended, the Council shall have power to invite to general meetings any candidate whom they have

resolved to recommend for election at the next ordinary meeting. Each new member shall have his election notified to him by the Honorary Secretary, and shall at the same time be furnished with a copy of the Rules, and be required to remit to the Treasurer, within two months after such notification, his entrance fee and subscription; and if the same shall be thereafter unpaid for more than two months, his name may be struck off the list of members unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction of the Council. No new member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Society until he has paid his entrance fee and subscription. Each member shall be entitled to admission to all meetings of the Society, and to introduce a visitor, provided that the same person be not introduced to two ordinary or general meetings in the same year. Each member shall receive, free of charge, such ordinary publications of the Society as shall have been issued since the commencement of the year in which he shall have been elected, provided that he shall have paid all subscriptions then due from him. The Council shall have power to remove any name from the list of members on due cause being shown to them. Members wishing to resign at the termination of the year can do so by informing the Honorary Secretary, in writing, of their intention *on or before the 30th day of November*, in that year.

4. HONORARY MEMBERS.—The Council shall have the power of recommending persons for election as honorary members.

5. HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES.—The Council shall have power to appoint any person Honorary Local Secretary, whether he be a member or not, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest.

6. SUBSCRIPTIONS.—An annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence shall be paid by each member. All such subscriptions shall be due in advance on the first day of January.

7. ENTRANCE FEE.—Each person on election shall pay an entrance fee of one guinea in addition to his first year's subscription.

8. LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—A payment of seven guineas shall constitute the composition for life membership, including the entrance fee.

9. GOVERNMENT.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the Society, not more than six Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and Treasurer, and fifteen members elected out of the general body of the members. The Council shall retire annually, but the members of it shall be eligible for re-election. Any intermediate vacancy by death or retirement may be filled up by the Council. Four members of the Council to constitute a quorum. The Council shall meet at least four times yearly. A meeting may at any time be convened by the Honorary Secretary by direction of the President, or on the requisition of four members of the Council. Two Auditors shall be appointed by the members at the ordinary meeting next preceding the final meeting of the Session.

10. MODE OF ELECTING OFFICERS OTHERWISE THAN THE AUDITORS.—The Honorary Secretary shall send out notices convening the annual meeting, and with such notices enclose blank nomination papers of members to fill the vacancies in the Council and Officers, other than the Auditor. The said notice and nomination paper to be sent to each member twenty-one days prior to the annual meeting. The nomination paper shall be returned to the Secretary not less than seven days before the annual meeting, such paper being signed by the proposer and seconder. Should such nominations not be sufficient to fill the several offices becoming vacant, the Council shall nominate members to supply the remaining vacancies. A complete list shall be printed, and in case of a contest such list shall be used as a ballot paper.

11. SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.—The Council may from time to time appoint Sectional Committees, consisting of members of their own body and of such other members of the Society as they may think can, from their special knowledge, afford aid in such branches of archæology as the following: 1. Prehistoric Remains. 2. British and Roman Antiquities. 3. Mediæval, Architectural, and other Remains. 4. Ancient Manners and Customs; Folk-Lore, History of Local Trades and Commerce. 5. Records, Deeds, and other MSS. 6. Numismatics. 7. Genealogy, Family History, and Heraldry. 8. Local Bibliography and Authorship.

12. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at the meetings of the Society, and to maintain order. His decision in all questions of precedence among speakers, and on all disputes which may arise during the meeting, to be absolute. In the absence of the President or Vice-Presidents, it shall be competent for the members present to elect a chairman. The Treasurer shall take charge of all moneys belonging to the Society, pay all accounts passed by the Council, and submit his accounts and books, duly audited, to the annual meeting, the same having been submitted to the meeting of the Council immediately preceding such annual meeting. The duties of the Honorary Secretary shall be to attend all meetings of the Council and Society, enter in detail, as far as practicable, the proceedings at each meeting, to conduct the correspondence, preserve all letters received, and convene all meetings by circular, if requisite. He shall also prepare and present to the Council a Report of the year's work, and, after confirmation by the Council, shall read the same to the members at the annual meeting.

13. ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the last week of January.

14. ORDINARY MEETINGS.—Ordinary meetings shall be held in Manchester at 6-15 p.m., on the *first Friday* of each

month, from *October* to *April*, for the reading of papers, the exhibition of objects of antiquity, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.

15. GENERAL MEETINGS.—The Council may, from time to time, convene general meetings at different places rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic associations. The work of these meetings shall include papers, addresses, exhibitions, excavations, and any other practicable means shall be adopted for the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the locality visited.

16. EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION.—The Council may, from time to time, make grants of money towards the cost of excavating and exploring, and for the general objects of the Society.

17. PUBLICATIONS.—Original papers and ancient documents communicated to the Society may be published in such manner as the Council shall from time to time determine. Back volumes of the *Transactions* and other publications of the Society remaining in stock may be purchased by any member of the Society at such prices as the Council shall determine.

18. PROPERTY.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the names of three Trustees to be chosen by the Council.

19. INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.—In these Rules the masculine shall include the feminine gender.

20. ALTERATION OF RULES.—These Rules shall not be altered except by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at the annual or at a special meeting convened for that purpose. Fourteen days' notice of such intended alteration is to be given to every member of the Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The * denotes a Life Member.
The † denotes an Honorary Member.

Date of Election.	
December 7th, 1888	Abraham, Miss E. C., Grassendale Park, near Liverpool
September 4th, 1883	Adshead, G. H., Fern Villas, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Agnew, Sir William, Summerhill, Pendleton
June 17th, 1884	Ainsworth, Mrs. Frank, Lostock Dene, Lostock, Bolton
October 11th, 1895	Albiston, Miss, Mount Heaton, Heaton Mersey
November 4th, 1892	Allen, Rev. George, M.A., Shaw, Oldham
September 4th, 1883	Andrew, Frank, J.P., Chester Square, Ashton-under-Lyne
June 11th, 1886	Andrew, J. D., Lyme View, Davenport, Stockport
July 25th, 1885	Andrew, James, The Avenue, Patricroft
July 25th, 1885	Andrew, James Lawton, M.D., Heaton Norris
September 4th, 1883	Andrew, Samuel, St. John's Terrace, Hey Lees, Oldham
March 21st, 1883	Anson, Ven. Archdeacon G. H. G., M.A., Birch Rectory, Rusholme
October 8th, 1886	Arning, C. H., West View, Victoria Park
March 21st, 1883	Arnold, W. T., M.A., 75, Nelson Street, Manchester
April 15th, 1885	*Ashworth, Edmund, J.P., Egerton Hall, Bolton-le-Moors
December 4th, 1885	Ashworth, Joseph, Albion Place, Walmersley Road, Bury
April 14th, 1885	Atkinson, Rev. Canon, B.D., Gedney, Holbeach, Lincoln
November 5th, 1886	Attkins, Edgar, 57, Camp Street, Broughton
October 12th, 1888	Axon, Ernest, Free Reference Library, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Axon, W. E. A., M.R.S.L., 47, Derby Street, Moss Side

March 5th, 1886	Bagshaw, Thomas, Eccles New Road, Salford (deceased)
March 21st, 1883	*Bailey, Sir W. H., Sale Hall, Cheshire
March 21st, 1883	Baillie, Edmund J., F.L.S., Chester
October 10th, 1890	Ball, William, Blackfriars Street, Manchester
November 3rd, 1893	†Banks, Mrs. G. Linnæus, 34, Fassett Square, Dalston, London
February 7th, 1890	Barber, Robert, Winnats Knoll, Prestwich
January 11th, 1884	Barlow, John Robert, Greenthorne, Edgworth, Bolton
June 13th, 1885	Barlow, Miss Annie E. F., Greenthorne, Bolton
March 21st, 1883	Barraclough, Thomas, C.E., 20, Bucklersbury, London
March 21st, 1883	Bateman, C. T. Tallent, Cromwell Road, Stretford
April 14th, 1885	Baugh, Joseph, Edendale, Whalley Range
January 7th, 1887	Baugh, Mrs., Edendale, Whalley Range
January 7th, 1887	*Bayley, Rev. C. J., M.A., Ambleside
July 30th, 1885	Bayley, Charles W., 5, Polygon, Eccles
October 11th, 1895	Baynes, Fred., Samlesbury Hall, Preston
June 26th, 1883	Baynton, Alfred, Stamford Villas, Heaton Chapel
December 1st, 1893	Beaumont, Jas. W., Fulshaw, Wilmslow
January 8th, 1892	Beckett, J. M., Newstead, Buxton
October 7th, 1892	Bellamy, C. H., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Brook Road, Heaton Chapel
January 29th, 1885	Berry, Charles F. Walton, 153, Moss Lane East, Moss Side
December 7th, 1883	Berry, James, Mayfield, Grimsargh, Preston
July 31st, 1886	Booth, James, The Avenue, Patricroft
March 7th, 1890	Bowden, Daniel, The Grove, Oldfield Road, Altrincham
September 4th, 1883	Bowden, William, Gorsefield, Patricroft
June 26th, 1883	Bradsell, Rev. B. J. T., 21, South Street, Rochdale
March 21st, 1883	Bridgen, Thomas Edward, Oaklynne, Fallowfield (deceased)
November 5th, 1886	Brimelow, William, 153, Park Road, Bolton
May 7th, 1885	*Brockholes, W. Fitzherbert, J.P., Claughton Hall, Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang
November 1st, 1895	Bromwich, F. A., 7, Rectory Road, Crumpsall
October 7th, 1887	Brooke, Alexander, 34, Craven Hill Gardens, Bayswater, London, W.
September 28th, 1883	Brooke, John, A.R.I.B.A., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Brooks, Sir William Cunliffe, Bart., F.S.A., Barlow Hall, Manchester
October 10th, 1890	†Browne, Walter T., Chetham Hospital, Manchester
March 5th, 1886	Buckley, George F., Linfitts House, Delph, Oldham

September 26th, 1889	Burgess, John, Shaftsbury House, Cheadle Hulme
December 2nd, 1887	*Butcher, S. F., Bury
February 7th, 1896	Butterworth, John, F.R.M.S., 120, Rochdale Road, Shaw
November 6th, 1892	Bourke, Walter L., Worsley Old Hall
March 21st, 1883	Carington, H. H. Smith, 1, Stanley Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester
May 2nd, 1885	Carr, William, Moorland House, Leek
October 8th, 1886	*Chesson, Rev. William H., Alnwick, Northumberland
January 23rd, 1893	Chorlton, Jno. Clayton, The Priory, Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Christie, Richard Copley, LL.D., Ribsden, Bagshot, Surrey
March 21st, 1883	Churchill, W. S., 24, Birch Lane, Manchester
June 11th, 1886	Clarke, Dr. W. H., Park Green, Macclesfield
March 2nd, 1894	Claye, Herbert S., 259, Park Lane, Macclesfield
	Clayton, Robert H., B.Sc., 61, Higher Ardwick
February 7th, 1896	Collier, Rev. E. C., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Dinting
December 3rd, 1886	*Collier, Edward, 1, Heather Bank, Moss Lane East
January 11th, 1884	Collmann, Charles, Elmhurst, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
January 11th, 1895	Columbia Institute, New York
December 1st, 1893	Cooper, Thos., Mossley House, Congleton
March 21st, 1883	Copinger, W. A., LL.D., F.S.A., The Priory, Manchester
November 7th, 1884	Cowell, P., Free Library, Liverpool
January 7th, 1887	Cox, George F., Albert Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	†Crawford and Balcarres, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., Haigh Hall, Wigan
March 21st, 1883	Creeke, Major A. B., Westwood, Burnley
March 21st, 1883	Crofton, H. T., Manor House, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury
October 8th, 1886	*Crompton, Alfred, jun., Dunsters, Bury
October 10th, 1890	Cunliffe, William, West Bank, Gilnow Bark, Bolton
October 7th, 1887	Curnick, H. D., Glendale, Alderley Edge
March 21st, 1883	Darbishire, R. D., B.A., F.S.A., Victoria Park, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Darbyshire, Alfred, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Brazenose Street, Manchester
September 28th, 1883	*Dauntesey, Robert, Agecroft Hall, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Dawkins, Professor William Boyd, F.R.S., F.S.A., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Dawkins, Mrs. Woodhurst, Fallowfield

April 1st, 1887	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F., Bart., Trafford Park, Manchester
September 26th, 1889	Dean, John, 31, Market Place, Middleton
November 2nd, 1883	Dearden, J. Griffith, Walcot Hall, Stamford
September 26th, 1889	Dehn, Rudolph, Olga Villa, Victoria Park
March 21st, 1883	*Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London
January 15th, 1886	Duncan, James, M.B., 24, Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne
October 8th, 1886	*Eastwood, J. A., 49, Princess Street, Manchester
November 3rd, 1893	Edelsten, Jno. A., 31, Bold Street, Warrington
March 21st, 1883	*Egerton of Tatton, Right Hon. the Lord, F.S.A., Tatton Park, Knutsford
June 11th, 1886	*Ermen, Henry E., Rose Bank, Bolton Road, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Esdaile, George, C.E., The Old Rectory, Platt Lane, Rusholme
December 16th, 1889	Estcourt, Charles, F.C.S., 20, Albert Square, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	*Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead
May 4th, 1883	Faithwaite, J. R., Manchester and Salford Bank Mosley Street
January 29th, 1885	Farrer, William, Marton House, Skipton
December 7th, 1895	Faulkner, Robert, Ellan Brook, Brooklands
October 11th, 1896	*Fearnhead, Joseph, 1, Cyprus Street, Bolton
December 5th, 1884	Finney, James, Solicitor, Bolton
March 21st, 1883	Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A., The Height, Rochdale
July 31st, 1886	Freeman, R. Knill, East View, Haulgh, Bolton
February 6th, 1885	French, Gilbert J., Thornydikes, Bolton
June 13th, 1885	French, Mrs., Thornydikes, Bolton
December 9th, 1886	*Frost, Robert, B.Sc., Bright Side, Altrincham
May 4th, 1883	Gadd, Very Rev. Monsignor, St. Chad's, Manchester
March 6th, 1896	Gandy, Barton, 124, Cecil Street, Moss Side
March 21st, 1883	Gill, Richard, 12, Tib Lane, Cross Street, Manchester
December 2nd, 1887	Gillibrand, W., M.R.C.S., Parkfield House, Chorley Road, Bolton
May 4th, 1883	Goodyear, Charles, 39, Lincroft Street, Moss Side
May 7th, 1885	Gradwell, Very Rev. Mgr., Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang
January 11th, 1884	Grafton, Miss, Heysham Hall, Lancaster
	Gregory, Rev. T. H., M.A., Whalley Vicarage

April 2nd, 1886	*Grimshaw, William, Sale
June 11th, 1886	Güterbock, Alfred, Newington, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Hadfield, E., Barr Hill, Pendleton
November 7th, 1884	Hall, James, Edale, Broad Road, Sale
March 21st, 1883	Hall, Major G. W., Town Hall, Salford
October 10th, 1890	Hall, Oscar S., The Derbys, Bury
November 6th, 1892	Hamilton, Thomas, The Elms, Altrincham
October 8th, 1886	Hand, Thomas W., Free Library, Oldham
December 5th, 1890	Hanson, George, Free Library, Rochdale
December 21st, 1892	Hardcastle, Thomas, Bradshaw Hall, Bolton
September 2nd, 1889	Harker, Robert B., Carr End, Navigation Road, Altrincham
November 2nd, 1888	Harper, Jno., 25, Victoria Road, Fallowfield
February 6th, 1885	Harrison, William, 112, Lansdowne Road, Didsbury
February 7th, 1896	Harte, Fred J., 21, Cannon Street, Manchester
March 31st, 1885	*Hawkesbury, Right Hon. the Lord, F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark
March 21st, 1883	Haworth, S. E., Worsley Road, Swinton
June 13th, 1885	Heape, Charles, Glebe House, Rochdale
December 7th, 1883	Heape, Joseph R., Rochdale
October 10th, 1890	Heape, Robert Taylor, Halfacre, Rochdale
March 21st, 1883	Hearle, Rev. G. W., M.A., Newburgh, Wigan
October 7th, 1892	Henderson, Alfred, Brackley Villas, Moses Gate
October 7th, 1892	Henderson, Geo., 18, Nelson Square, Bolton
June 11th, 1886	Herford, Rev. P. M., M.A., The Rectory, Trinity Road, Edinburgh
September 4th, 1883	Hewitson, Anthony, Holmleigh, Moorlands Road, Dewsbury
March 21st, 1883	Heywood, Nathan, 3, Mount Street, Manchester
June 17th, 1884	Hodgson, Edwin, 4, Worsley Grove, Stockport Road, Levenshulme
October 8th, 1886	*Holden, Arthur T., Waterfoot, Heaton, Bolton
January 26th, 1894	Hope, Thomas Hoyle, The Laburnums, Atherton
December 7th, 1888	Hornby, Miss Clara, 21, Osborne Terrace, Hale Road, Bowdon
January 11th, 1884	*Houldsworth, Sir W. H., M.P., Knutsford
March 7th, 1884	Howorth, Daniel F., F.S.A. Scot., Grafton Place, Ashton-under-Lyne
March 21st, 1883	Howorth, Sir Henry H., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., 30, Collingham Place, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
February 1st, 1895	Hudson, Rev. H. A., Heywood Street, Cheetham Hill
March 4th, 1887	Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., Town Hall, Lancaster
March 21st, 1883	Hulton, W. W. B., J.P., Hulton Park, Bolton
December 2nd, 1887	Hutton, Rev. F. R. C., 28, Chorley New Road, Bolton

June 11th, 1886	Ives, Miss, 77, Adswood Lane, Stockport
November 5th, 1886	Jackson, Miss E. S., Burnside, Calder Vale, Garstang
December 7th, 1894	Jackson, Francis M., The Red House, Alderley Edge
September 26th, 1889	Jackson, Jno. R., 35, Claremont Road, Alexandra Park
May 4th, 1883	Jackson, S., Burnside, Calder Vale, Garstang
April 11th, 1890	Johnson, David, Albion House, Old Trafford
September 28th, 1883	Johnson, J. H., F.G.S., 73, Albert Road, Southport
May 2nd, 1885	*Johnson, William, 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side
January 21st, 1886	Johnson, Mrs., 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side
March 4th, 1887	Johnstone, Rev. Thomas Boston, M.A., 116, Chorley New Road, Bolton
April 24th, 1896	Joynson, R. H., Chasefield, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Kay, J. Taylor, South View, Platt Lane, Rusholme
May 2nd, 1885	Kay, James, Lark Hill, Timperley
June 11th, 1886	*Kay, Thomas, J.P., Moorfield, Stockport
October 10th, 1890	*Kirkham, William H., Hanmer Lea, Heaton Moor
March 21st, 1883	Kirkman, William Wright, 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester
January 26th, 1894	Knott, J. R., 103, Union Street, Oldham
March 7th, 1890	Lancaster, Alfred, Free Library, St. Helens
March 21st, 1883	Langton, Robert, F.R.H.S., Bexley, Kent
October 12th, 1888	Larmuth, George H., F.S.I., The Grange, Handforth
March 21st, 1883	*Lathom, Right Hon. the Earl of, 41, Portland Place, W.
July 18th, 1885	Lawton, Mrs., Stamford Villa, Altrincham
January 31st, 1890	Laycock, Joseph, Brown Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Leech, Professor D. J., M.D., F.R.C.P., Elm House, Whalley Range
March 21st, 1883	Leech, Mrs., Elm House, Whalley Range
December 7th, 1883	Leech, Miss M. L., Reede House, Flixton
April 26th, 1889	*Lees, John W., Greengate, Chadderton, Oldham
December 4th, 1885	Letherbrow, Thomas, Alderley Edge
March 21st, 1883	Letts, Rev. E. F., M.A., The Rectory, Newton Heath
June 11th, 1886	*Lever, Ellis
December 7th, 1888	Little, Rev. C. E., Oldham
November 4th, 1892	Lobenhoffer, Prof. Carl, Sunny Bank, Wilmslow
March 7th, 1890	Lomax, Rev. John, M.A., Cheetham Hill
March 21st, 1883	Lord, H., 42, John Dalton Street, Manchester
September 4th, 1883	*Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., 15, Lombard Street, London

March 3rd, 1893	Maclure, Very Rev. E. C., D.D., The Deanery, Manchester
August 15th, 1885	*Makinson, W. G., Montrose Villa, Ashton-on-Ribble
March 21st, 1883	March, H. Colley, M.D., F.S.A., Portesham, Dorchester
May 20th, 1885	March, Mrs., Portesham, Dorchester
March 21st, 1883	Martin, William Young, M.D., J.P., The Limes, Walkden, Bolton
November 5th, 1886	Massey, Arthur W., 27, Ackers Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock
November 1st, 1895	Mayer, Charles, Architect, John Dalton Street, Manchester
September 26th, 1889	Milne, James D., Lomond Ville, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
March 21st, 1883	Milner, George, J.P., Altrincham
January 10th, 1890	Moeller, Victor, Derby Road, Fallowfield
October 10th, 1890	Molyneux, Colonel, J.P., F.R.H.S., Warren Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.
March 21st, 1883	Moorhouse, Frederick, Kingston Mount, Didsbury
	Mosley, William, Cheadle
January 8th, 1892	Moss, Fletcher, Old Parsonage, Didsbury
April 24th, 1896	Mullen, Ben H., M.A., Peel Park, Salford
April 24th, 1896	Musgrave, Jas., jun., Knowsley Grange, Heaton, Bolton
November 1st, 1895	Naylor, James, 15, Queen's Road, Didsbury
January 27th, 1893	Neal, Thos. Dale, Wilmslow
October 7th, 1887	*Neville, Charles, Bramhall Hall, Stockport
November 4th, 1892	Newman, Thos., Atkinson Free Library, Southport
March 21st, 1883	Newton, Miss, Holly House, Flixton
June 26th, 1883	Newton, C. E., Timperley Lane, Altrincham
September 26th, 1889	Newton, The Right Hon. Lord, Lyme Park, Disley
September 4th, 1883	Nicholson, Albert, The Old Manor House, Sale
March 21st, 1883	Nicholson, J. Holme, M.A., Whitefield, Wilmslow
January 26th, 1894	Norbury, Jonathan, Ramsey, Isle of Man
January 26th, 1894	Norbury, Mrs., Ramsey, Isle of Man
March 21st, 1883	Norbury, William, Rotherwood, Wilmslow
March 6th, 1896	Ogden, Councillor J. N., Piccadilly
October 11th, 1895	Ormerod, Ben., Sandywood, Pendlebury
January 31st, 1890	Ormerod, J. P., Castleton, near Manchester
October 10th, 1890	Ormerod, Thomas P., Castleton, Manchester
April 2nd, 1886	*Owen, Major-General C. H., R.A., Alton Lodge, Hartley Wintney, Winchfield, Hants
April 16th, 1886	†Owen, John, 448, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport
March 21st, 1883	Oxley, H. M., Deansgate, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Oxley, Thomas, Helme House, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
April 26th, 1889	Oxley, Mrs., Helme House, Ellesmere Park, Eccles

January 11th, 1895	Parker, John, Springfield Lane Oil Works, Salford
January 26th, 1894	Parker, Thos., 45, Lower Mosley Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Pearson, George, Southside, Wilmslow
October 8th, 1886	Pearson, Henry, Union Bank, Salford
September 26th, 1889	Pearson, Joseph, Marlborough Terrace, Windsor Bridge, Salford
January 27th, 1893	Pearson, Mrs., Marlborough Terrace, Windsor Bridge, Salford
May 4th, 1883	Peel, Robert, Fulshaw Avenue, Wilmslow
October 8th, 1886	Pike, C. F., Bella Vista, Lostock Road, Urmston
March 21st, 1883	Pocklington, Rev. J. N., M.A., Owen House, Mobberley (deceased)
July 25th, 1885	Posnett, W. A., Park View, Chorley, Lancashire
April 7th, 1893	Postlethwaite, G., B.A., Grammar School, Manchester
March 5th, 1886	Potter, Robert Cecil, Heald Grove, Rusholme
October 7th, 1887	Pullinger, William, Ash Lea, Sandy Lane, Romiley
April 2nd, 1886	Radford, W. Harold, The Haven, Whalley Range
December 7th, 1888	Redford, Walter J., Deane Holme, Deane, Bolton
April 14th, 1885	Redhead, R. Milne, F.L.S., Holden Clough, Bolton-by-Bowland, Clitheroe
October 17th, 1884	Reid, David, Bower Bank, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Renaud, Frank, M.D., F.S.A., Hillside, Alderley Edge
May 4th, 1883	Reynolds, Rev. G. W., M.A., Elwick Hall, Castle Eden, Durham
September 29th, 1884	Rimmer, John H., M.A., LL.M., Madeley, Newcastle, Staff.
November 13th, 1890	Rivers, General Pitt, F.R.S., F.S.A., Rushmore, Salisbury
December 22nd, 1884	Robinow, Max, Hawthornden House, Palatine Road, Didsbury
May 2nd, 1885	*Robinson, J. B., F.R.M.S., Devonshire House, Mossley
September 4th, 1883	Robinson, John, Victoria House, Albert Street, Eccles
December 21st, 1892	Robinson, Captain Marshall, The Park, Sharples
November 3rd, 1893	Robinson, W. H., 75, Bridge Street, Manchester
February 4th, 1887	Roeder, Charles, Emsee Cottage, Amhurst Street, Derby Road, Fallowfield
July 26th, 1884	*Roper, W. O., Lancaster
May 4th, 1883	Rowbotham, G. H., Manchester and Salford Bank Limited
April 22nd, 1884	Rudd, John, 172, Palatine Road, Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Russell, Rev. E. J., M.A., Todmorden
March 21st, 1883	*Rylands, Thomas G., F.S.A., Highfield, Thelwall, Warrington

May 4th, 1883	Sandbach, J. E., Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
April 14th, 1885	*Schwabe, Charles, The Orchards, Ashton-upon-Mersey
October 9th, 1885	Scott, E. D., Greenbank, Ashton-upon-Mersey
June 26th, 1883	Scott, Fred, 33, Brazenose Street, Manchester
November 3rd, 1893	Sever, W. M., Fern Bank, Conway
January 20th, 1893	Seville, Richard Taylor, Carrhill Road, Mossley
March 21st, 1883	Shaw, Giles, 72, Manchester Street, Oldham
November 7th, 1884	Shaw, James, 95, Brookshaw Terrace, Walmersley Road, Bury
November 18th, 1884	Sheriff, Herbert, Dean's Villa, Swinton
	Simpson, Jonathan, 14, Acresfield, Bolton
March 21st, 1883	Smith, C. C., Marsden House, Muswell Hill, N.
March 7th, 1884	Smith, David, J.P., Highfield, Schools Hill, Cheadle
October 8th, 1886	Smith, Thomas E., Central Chambers, Fold Street, Bolton
October 7th, 1887	Smith, William, M.D., Eccles
June 11th, 1886	Smith, William Ford, Woodstock, Didsbury
January 11th, 1889	Smith, Wm. Jas., 71, Lord Street, Leigh
April 5th, 1889	Smithies, Harry, 21, Rectory Road, Crumpsall
October 7th, 1887	Southam, George Amitage, Claremont Cottage, Irlams-o'th'-Height, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Standring, Alfred, LL.M., M.A., Dunwood Hall, near Endon, Stoke-on-Trent
March 21st, 1883	Stanning, Rev. J. H., M.A., Leigh Vicarage, Lancashire
October 12th, 1894	Stead, Alice M., 23, Gloucester Road, Southport
October 11th, 1895	Stead, Edward F., 10, Adelaide Terrace, Waterloo, Liverpool
July 26th, 1884	*Storey, Herbert L., Lancaster
October 10th, 1890	Sutcliffe, Jno., 28, Duke Street, Southport
March 6th, 1896	Sutcliffe, Wm. Hy., Shore Cottage, Littleborough
March 21st, 1883	†Sutton, Charles W., 7, Willow Bank, Moss Lane East, Manchester
January 8th, 1892	Talent, John, The Cliff, Higher Broughton (deceased)
April 2nd, 1886	*Tatham, Leonard, M.A., 1, St. James's Square, Manchester
October 12th, 1888	Tatton, Thomas E., Wythenshawe Hall
November 7th, 1884	Taylor, Alexander, St. Mary's Place, Bury
January 29th, 1892	Taylor, George, Buena Vista, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Taylor, Henry, Braeside, Tunbridge Wells
October 11th, 1896	Taylor, Isaac, Stanford, Rusholme
November 1st, 1895	Taylor, J. C., Brownville Road, Heaton Chapel
March 21st, 1883	Taylor, Joshua, 277, Moorside, Droylsden
February 7th, 1890	Taylor, William, 76, Chorley Old Road, Bolton

October 12th, 1888	Thomasson, J. C., 9a, St. Peter's Square
June 30th, 1885	*Trappes, Chas. B., J.P., Stanley House, Clitheroe
October 8th, 1886	*Tristram, Wm. H., Darcy Lever Hall, Bolton
February 5th, 1886	Turner, William, Purby Chase, Atherstone
July 31st, 1886	Underdown, H. W., 12, Booth Street, Piccadilly
December 7th, 1883	Waddington, William Angelo, Richmond Lodge, Bowdon
July 31st, 1886	Wales, George Carew, Conservative Club, Manchester
March 2nd, 1894	Warburton, Samuel, 10, Wilton Polygon, Cheetham Hill
November 6th, 1885	Warburton, W. Daulby, M.A., 83, Bignor Street, Cheetham
May 4th, 1883	Ward, Professor A. W., M.A., LL.D., The Owens College
March 21st, 1883	Ward, James, B.A., Public Library, Leigh
June 11th, 1886	*Waters, Edwin H., Hawthorn Lea, Langham Road, Bowdon
July 31st, 1886	Watson, W. Alfred, 11, Mayfield Grove, Embden Street, Hulme
October 12th, 1888	*Watt, Miss, Speke Hall, near Liverpool
April 6th, 1894	Watts, James, Abney Hall, Cheadle
May 4th, 1883	Webb, Richard, 34, Grafton Street, Oxford Road, Manchester
March 2nd, 1895	Webber, Harry, 34, Brundrett Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
September 26th, 1889	Wharton, Robert, Bolton Road, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Wieler, Miss R. C., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
December 21st, 1892	Wilkinson, J. P., C.E., Assheton Road, Newton Heath
March 21st, 1883	*Wilkinson, Thomas Read, Knutsford
July 31st, 1886	Wimpory, Alfred, Arts Club, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	*Wood, R. H., F.S.A., Penrhos House, Rugby
December 2nd, 1892	Woodburne, Geo. B. L., M.A., The Cottage, Barton-on-Irwell
April 11th, 1890	Woodhouse, Samuel T., Abbotsley, Knutsford
April 11th, 1890	Worthington, Edward N., Granville Road, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Worthington, Thomas, R.I.B.A., Broomfield, Alderley Edge
May 4th, 1883	Wright, T. Frank, 30, Monton Street, Greenheys
March 21st, 1883	†Yates, George C., F.S.A., Swinton, Manchester

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ERRATA.

Page 24, line 9 from bottom, for "Marland" read "Harland."
Page 47, line 8 from top, for "Baines's" read "Raines's."

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Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal, vol. xiii.

NOTE.

The value of this Index to archæologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong the plan is to include them in the following year; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this means it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index and that all transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 needs to be published. This Index is already completed in MS. form and it will be printed as soon as arrangements can be made.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to

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Single copies of the yearly Index may be obtained. Many of the societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies to issue with their transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society. For particulars of this and other works now being carried on by the societies in union application should be made to the Honorary Secretary

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13, Addison Crescent,
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Monuments: *Cox.*
Pig of lead: *Cox, Haverfield.*
Roads: *MacDonald.*
Sandals: *Wells.*
Sewers: *Bellairs.*
Sites: *Fox, Haverfield.*
Tools (iron): *Evans.*
Waterpipes: *Shrubsole.*
Rome: *Forbes.*
Ross: *Vigors.*
Round Towers: *Fitzgerald, Westropp.*
Runic monuments: *Cox.*
Rushmore: *Pitt-Rivers.*

St. Andrews: *Brook.*
Sandal (Yorks): *Walker.*
Sandals: *Barrett, Wells.*
Sandgate: *Fynmore, Rutton*

Saxon antiquities: *Brock, Griffith, Irvine, Payne, Read, Stevens.*
Scotland: *Allen, Anderson, Black, Brook, Christison, Coles, Duns, Goudie, Gray, Macdonald, MacKay, Mackinlay, McLeod, Munro, Rhys, Russell.* *See* Aberdeen, Burghead, Bute, Campbeltown, Craignish, Crawford, Dalaruan. Delgon, Dunollie, Edinburgh, Eldon, Falkirk, Fern, Forgandenny, Holywood, Kettins, Kirkcudbright, Kirkoswald, Lewis, Luing, Midton, Musselburgh, Newbattle. Pittenweem, St. Andrews, Shetland.
Sculptured antiquities: *Allen, Browne, Frazer, Higgins, Thomas.*
Seals: *Hope, Murphy, Wyon.*
Selattyn (Shropshire): *Bulkeley-Owen.*
Shamrock: *Frazer, Salmon.*
Shelvock: *Kenyon.*
Shetland: *Goudie.*
Shoes (raw-hide): *Mackay.*
Shrewsbury: *Blakeway, Drinkwater, Fletcher, Lloyd, W. (G. D. F.)*
Shropshire: *Calvert, Duignan, Kenyon.* *See* Chetton, Chirbury, High Ercall, Oswestry, Selattyn, Shelvock, Shrewsbury, Wenlock.
Silchester: *Evans, Fox.*
Somersetshire. *See* Axbridge, Burton Pynsent, Exmoor, Glastonbury, High Ham, Huish Episcopi, Langport, Langport Eastover, Long Sutton, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Wedmore, Wells.
South Molton: *Worth.*
Southampton: *Clutterbuck.*
Spofford: *Collins.*
Stainton-in-Furness: *Cowper.*
Stillington (Bishop): *Jex-Blake.*
Stockton: *M. (A. S.)*
Stoke-under-Hamdon: *Batten.*
Stone Age: *Bell, Dawkins, Duns, Findlay, Gray, Hayden, Knowles, Owen, Shrubsole.*
Stoneham (North): *Kitchen.*
Strata Marcella: *J. (M. C.)*
Stratford Langthorne: *Stevens.*
Sussex: *See* Chichester, Eastbourne, Lewes, Wadhurst.
Surrey: *Cooper, Crisp, Stevenson.* *See* Beddington, Compton, Croydon, Dorking, Lambeth.
Suffolk: *See* Wenhaston.
Sweathouse: *Latimer.*
Talley: *Owen.*
Tara: *Murphy.*
Targets: *Anderson.*
Tavey Cleave: *Gould.*
Teilo: *Willis-Bund.*
Teynham: *Payne.*
Theydon Garnon: *Waller.*
Tiles: *Brakspear, Frazer.*
Timolin: *Hartshorne.*
Toller (Great): *Lewis.*
Torrington (Great): *Doe.*
Tournaments: *Green.*
Treceiri (Carnarvonshire): *Christison.*
Trewern Hall: *M. (E.R.).*
Tumuli: *Fryer, Goddard, Letts, Read.*

Urns (funeral): *Chamberlain, Clazey, Coles, Cunnington, Gray, Lowe.*

Valle Crucis: *Hughes, Smith.*

Wadhurst: *Gardiner.*
Wales: *Allen, Allen (Mrs. T.), Davies, Dwnn, Eisteddfod, Fisher, Ll. (W.V.), Lloyd, M. (E.R.), Montgomeryshire, Owen, Rhys, Rowley-Morris, S. (G.) Taylor, Thomas, Tierney, Vaughan, W. (R.), Williams, Willis-Bund, Wyon.* *See* Bettws, Brecon, Bridgend, Cardiff, Churchstoke, Darowen, Dolcaradog, Dolforwyn, Eindon, Gower, Kerry, Leighton, Llanbeblig, Llandrinio, Llandysillio, Llaneilian, Llantwit Major, Llanwddyn, Meiford, Northop, Plas Mawr, Strata Marcella, Talley, Treceiri, Teilo, Valle Crucis.
Wallasey: *Pritt, Radcliffe.*
Wansdyke: *Pitt-Rivers.*
Wardon: *Compton.*
Warminster: *Ponting.*
Welford: *Markham.*
Wells: *Browne, Buckle, Church, Hope, Moore, Owen.*
Wedmore: *Sanford.*
Wenhaston: *Keyser.*
Wenlock: *Vaughan.*
Whalley (Lancashire): *Micklethwaite.*
Whitefield (Kent): *Brock.*
Wills: *Brigg, Crisp, M. (E.R.), Montgomeryshire.*
Wilton: *Yates.*

Wilts: *Dartnell, Goddard, Holgate, Willis, Wiltshire. See* Box, Broadchalke, Broomsgrove, Collingbourne Ducis, Falstone, Heytesbury, Ivy Church, Longleat, Martin, Oldbury Hill, Stockton, Warminster, Wilton.
Winchester: *Jacob, Kershaw, Winchester.*
Windsor: *Hope.*
Wirrall: *Cox, Irvine.*
Woodstock: *Marshall.*
Worcestershire: *See* Northfield.
Wragby: *Sankey.*

Yorkshire: *Baildon, Ellis, Glynne, Thoresby. See* Arthington, Bosville, Doncaster, Guisbrough, Hampsthwaite, Kirkstall, Leeds, Netherthong, Osgoldcross, Pampocalia, Sandal, Spofford, Wragby.

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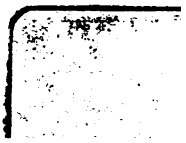
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

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